The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VELVETS!
PLUSHES!

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In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.

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ARE BUYING THEIR CLOTHING *NOW*, WHILE OUR STOCK IS AT ITS ZENITH, LARGE, NEW, AND COMPLETE. THE OTHER KIND OF BUYERS WILL WAIT UNTIL THE SENSIBLE ONES HAVE PICKED OUT ALL THE CHOICEST GOODS, AND THEN TAKE UP WITH WHAT IS LEFT. TWO WEEKS' DELAY IN BUYING YOUR WINTER SUIT MAY COST YOU LOSS OF HEALTH, TIME, AND MONEY. WE ARE CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, AND HONESTLY ENDEAVORING TO MAKE OUR VOCATION A MUTUAL BENEFIT TO BOTH THE PUBLIC AND OURSELVES. GENTS' SUITS, $10.00 TO $35.00. GENTS' FALL OVERCOATS, $5.00 TO $37.00. GENTS' WINTER OVERCOATS, $5.00 TO $40.00. AND SOME ELEGANT GOODS WE ARE SHOWING, TOO! REMEMBER IT, PLEASE.

F. M. ATWOOD,

Successor to A. J. Nutting & Co.,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

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MEN'S FURNISHERS,

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HOSIERY,

All prices.

DRESS, STREET, and DRIVING

GLOVES,

Best makes.

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SCARF PINS,
SUSPENDERS,
SILK UMBRELLAS, &c.,

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AND
FANCY HANDK'FS.

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EDWARD ELY & CO.,

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What can we say to have you come and take a look at the good things we have to show you in Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Night-Shirts, &c., for Men and Boys.

In Fall Overcoats it is daily remarked by those who have shopped around that we have by far the best variety of these garments in Chicago. We are willing you should come and see.

Special neat styles at $8, $13, $15, $18, $20, $25, that you would be willing to pay more for, but our aim is to get all the trade we can, and we know a reasonable price for real good clothes is the quickest, best, and surest way of doing it. Are we not right?

Winter Overcoats are here and waiting for you. Don't wait until you are frozen. What difference is a few days? Come while the stock is fresh and new and the variety is so extensive.

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JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

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That the large line of OUR OWN MAKE

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At the price we have just put on them are the GREATEST BARGAINS *in the Furniture line to be found in the city. Do not fail to verify it.*

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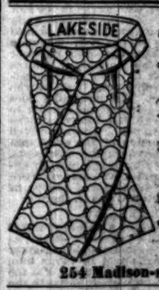

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Order one. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st.

Branch: 52 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Star-Route Gang Placed Its Own Men in the Prosecution.

A Feeling that the Law Department Was Too Easily Duped.

The Conspiracy Was Laid Originally to Secure a New Trial if Needed.

Compromised Officials, Ordered Not to Talk, Talk All the Same.

Postmaster-General Howe Will Recommend the Postal Telegraph—Great Crops—The Jeannette.

STAR-ROUTE SCANDAL.

MORE OF IT, AND WORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—"The latest device of the star-route gang—the Ingersoll interview, published with such a flourish of trumpets—falls pretty flat in Washington. It is regarded here as showing conclusively, what has heretofore been believed, that the star-route men placed Fall, Bowen, and perhaps others as spies in the Department of Justice for the purpose of working up a sort of Garrington safe-burglary plot to the disadvantage of the prosecution, by making offers, as it in its behalf, to purchase jurors." This is the language of an editorial of the *Evening Star*, an independent organ which has been the only paper in Washington to criticise the star-route plunderers. This statement accurately reflects the general public sentiment here outside of the star-route circles. There is no one here to speak for the Government as to this matter (quite) except Special Counsel Merrick and Wells and the General Agent of the Department of Justice.

BREWSTER CAMERON.

The latter, on account of the fact that his name has been connected with that of Bowen, has been enjoined by the department to hold no communication with the press upon this subject. However, seemingly overcome with indignation, he did today so far violate this injunction as to say that the charges are now undergoing a thorough investigation, and that the man Fall was dismissed from the department on July 31 for writing him (Cameron) a letter in which he proposed to control three jurors in the interest of the United States, provided clerkships could be given them or their relatives, and that the records of the department would show this to be the fact. "It was clear to the department," added Mr. Cameron, in speaking of Fall and Taylor, "that they had come in here as spies, for the purpose of doing something to compromise the department. Fall is a lawyer, and was in good standing when he came into the department. He came to the department with record information.

POSITIVE INFORMATION.

that one of the jurors on the panel had been bribed in a previous case, and the moment that any [illegible] wrong he was discharged. Fall claimed that Taylor told him that the sort of work they are said to have done was what the department wanted. Taylor denied that he had ever said such a thing to Fall." Mr. Cameron said that recently Taylor had called at the Department several times, evidently for the purpose of establishing a claim that he was connected with the department; that everything he had done seemed to be done with a view to give a color of truth as to circumstances to some intended publication in the future; that he made his last call on the 6th inst., and wanted to see Mr. Cameron in private. Mr. Cameron refused to see him privately; that Taylor went away and wrote a letter stating that, after that interview he considered himself discharged. He thus dismissed himself, though, as a matter of fact, his services had been dispensed with on the 1st of August.

TAYLOR

was employed, and became so intimate with the prosecution that he might almost be called the chum of Special-Agent Woodward, who was the man on whom the Government relied for preparing the evidence on which the indictments were drawn. There is a theory that somewhere in the Government—but it is to be hoped it is not sitting at the Government counsel table—there may have been a man who was acting the rôle that Dick Harrington did in the safe-burglary business.

MERRICK

says the publication is the result of an attempt to forestall public opinion, and that three or four names will be presented by the Government to the grand jury in a few days, and that the guilty will be punished. As to the rest he adds: "It is beneath the dignity of the Government to discuss the matter in the newspapers, but it is certain the investigation will proceed."

SPECIAL-ATTORNEY WELLS

says he was not employed by Brewster Cameron, as the star-route organs charge, and never knew him until after the investigation had begun. There are a good many weak points in the affidavits put out by the star-route counsel. The juror Brown, for instance, who makes the affidavit, which is the basis of the accusations against the Government, solemnly declared, after the trial, that he knew of no attempt to corrupt any member of the jury. Yet now he swears that he was approached by a man with the offer of a bribe of $2,500. There are abundant indications, of which these new disclosures are but one, that the attempt to secure the removal of Brewster from the Cabinet which has been part of the star-route program from the first, is now being renewed with additional energy, and it would not be easy to say how many

INFLUENTIAL PERSONS

are engaged in the movement. It is probable this plan does not proceed entirely from the star-route defense. The Department of Justice will not be able to deny that the apparent attempts at bribery were made by officers in its service, and ostensibly on behalf of the Government. There is no question that those in authority had no knowledge of these transactions, but there is also no question that the Department of Justice employed agents whose characters were well known to others, and ought to have been known to Government officials. The facts could have been ascertained upon inquiry, and the prosecuting officials, if they were ignorant of the circumstances,

SCARCELY EXERCISED DUE DILIGENCE AND DISCRETION.

One of the Government counsel recently stated that one of these agents was dismissed from the department early in the trial because he had suggested the advisability of bribing one or two of the jurors. Persons connected with the Department of Justice said today that there is a conspiracy to defame the department, and injure some of its most trusted officers.

SINCE THE TRIALS ENDED

the defendants have worked industriously to bring the Department of Justice into disrepute. Their object has been if possible to procure the removal of Brewster from the Cabinet believing if this was accomplished Merrick would also be forced out of the case, and that two of the most capable of the prosecutors would be disposed of. The time for a retrial of the defendants has been fixed, and there is no question of the determination of the Government to press the cases with all the vigor possible. It is of supreme importance to the defendants to create a sentiment in this city, whence the jurors are to be obtained, derogatory of the integrity of the Attorney-General's office. It was hoped that the publication of the affidavits of the men who are alleged to have acted corruptly on behalf of the prosecution would create a feeling of sympathy for the defense. In fact the publication of these affidavits

HAS HAD A REVERSE EFFECT.

The report of Special-Attorney H. H. Wells, who is engaged in an investigation of the bribery charges, will be made public in two or three days, and it is probable that this investigation will be promptly followed by the arrest of several persons who have been engaged in the so-called bribery business. Until the official report of the investigation is published the officers of the Department of Justice whose names have been dragged into the affair decline to be interviewed. The sworn statements of every person connected, directly or indirectly, with the charges of bribery have been taken by Mr. Wells and will be made public with his report. The officers of the Government have every reason to believe that the bribery charges are part of a conspiracy originally planned by the defendants

TO SECURE A NEW TRIAL

in the event that the jury had been a unit for conviction. There is no doubt that the Government was duped by faithless employés. Among the men who had been in the employ of the department was one Edward Taylor. This man gave the department information that was considered valuable relating to other combinations of star-route contractors than the Dorsey combination. The department had no knowledge of the true character of the man until he asked that clerkships be placed at his disposal to use as bribes with the jurors to influence them to vote for conviction. Taylor was instantly dismissed. Mr. Parker, Chief of the Post-Office Inspectors, is authority for the statement that Taylor served a term in the penitentiary for robbing the mails. He was convicted as Edward R. Taylor, and since that unpleasant episode in his checkered career has dropped the letter "R" from his name. Taylor, it appears, secured the employment of F. H. Fall in the Department. Fall professed to be possessed of valuable information relating to

THE BRIBERY OF JUROR BROWN

in the bunko cases which were tried in the District courts prior to the star-route trials. Fall was discharged on the 17th of July for making the same request to have clerkships placed at his disposal that was preferred by Taylor. Brewster Cameron says that Fall claimed that Taylor told him the Government wished that sort of work to be done, and Taylor, when confronted with this statement, denied that he had ever said such a thing to Fall. It is clearly established that Henry A. Bowen never had the remotest connection with the star-route investigation. Mr. Cameron cautioned Taylor against doing anything in his investigations that might look like an attempt to influence a juryman. As soon as Mr. Webb's investigation is completed the facts developed will be laid before the grand jury, and results which may have an important bearing upon the trial are expected to follow.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER'S DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—"The whole thing is a lie," said Attorney-General Brewster, in his very emphatic way, when spoken to about the affidavits presented by Col. Ingersoll endeavoring to implicate the Department of Justice in an attempt to bribe the star-route jurors. "Why, it is absurd to suppose that the Government would try to do such a thing. Just look at some of the men who are in the jobs. There are Payne, Brown, and Martin, all negroes, and Fall, who is said to have attempted the bribery, was discharged from the Department of Justice for dishonesty. He was employed by the star-route fellows as a spy, and we dismissed him as soon as we found him out. They can't make the Administration responsible, however much they try. The attempt to drag Brewster Cameron in the case is also without any foundation.

NELSON,

who says that he was instructed to induce the jurors to vote for Dorsey's and Brady's conviction by promising them money and offices, was not employed by Mr. Cameron, but was really an officer of the Interior and War Department. Dickson, through Bowen, offered to vote for conviction if he was paid for it, but Mr. Cameron denounced him as a rascal, and would have nothing to do with him. The whole thing is merely one of that man Ingersoll's stories, and will not affect the final result. We have now a man, a lawyer from West Virginia, investigating the reports, and will show which side tried to bribe. Meanwhile, the preparations for the new trials in December will go on, and we expect to show up some rather curious things."

BOWEN ARRESTED AS A DEADBEAT.

To The Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Henry A. Bowen, accused of attempting to bribe William Dickson, foreman of the star-route jury, was arrested today, charged with obtaining a months' board by false pretenses. He will have a hearing tomorrow.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE WILL RECOMMEND IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Postmaster-General Howe has returned to the city, and was at the department today. He intends to commence the preparation of his annual report, which will be a very interesting one in view of the saving effected under his administration. It is understood that Mr. Howe will devote considerable space to the subject of a postal telegraph, and it is believed he will recommend its adoption by the Government. He will present figures indicating the extent of the telegraph facilities in this country and England, showing the superiority in point of cheapness and accommodation of the British system, controlled by the postal authorities, over the American system, managed by corporations in the interest of a few owners. The great extent of territory in this country and

THE DEMAND FOR INCREASED SPEED

in the transmission of correspondence are not entirely met by the fast trains which are now used for this purpose, and it is reported that Mr. Howe will endeavor to show that the use of the telegraph by the Post-Office Department will accomplish everything in this direction that can be desired. The reduction of tolls and consequent benefit to the general public which must follow the adoption of such a system by the Government will, it is said, also be argued.

THE CROPS.

FIGURES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Department of Agriculture reports the average yield of oats to be somewhat higher than last year, or in 1879, and the product nearly as large as that of wheat—probably about 480,000,000 bushels. Illinois, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas are the States of highest rank in the production. The average yield of rye, averaged from State returns, is fourteen and seven-tenths bushels, making the crop, 20,000,000 bushels, or nearly the same as reported by the census. The indicated average yield of barley is about twenty-three bushels per acre, aggregating 45,000,000 bushels. California, New York, and Wisconsin together produce more than half, or 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was 44,000,000. The prospect for buckwheat is good for nearly the average product, 11,000,000 to 13,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania produces nearly half a crop, and reports 95 as the average of condition, 100 representing the full normal yield. New York makes the average 75. No other State produces 500,000 bushels. The general average condition of potatoes is 81. In the South, in the Ohio Valley, and in Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska, the average is 100 to 106. In the Northwest and in the Eastern and Middle States the condition is lower. It is 70 in New York, 85 in Maine, and 84 in Vermont. Returns indicate a probable yield of 80 bushels per acre on an area of nearly 2,000,000 acres.

CORN.

The yield per acre of corn will be reported in November. The condition averages 81, being very high in the South and comparatively low in the States of largest production. In Illinois, with 8 per cent decrease of area, the condition is only 72, in Iowa 70, and in Ohio 87. The three States produced 40 per cent of the crop of 1879. A careful comparison of the changes in area and condition indicates an average yield of twenty-five bushels per acre, against twenty-eight in 1879, and eighteen last year. The average of the series of years is between twenty-six and twenty-seven bushels. New England will produce, according to October returns, 7,000,000 to 8,000,000; the Middle States, 60,000,000; the Southern, 140,000,000; those north of Tennessee and west of Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1,250,000,000—an aggregate of 1,680,000,000. Later returns may slightly reduce but cannot materially increase this estimate.

THE GARFIELD FAIR.

PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—A meeting was held this evening by the Executive Committee of the Garfield Monument Exposition. The Secretary presented applications for space from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the Shenandoah Valley Railway system, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Tiffany & Co., and many others. It was decided that one day of the exhibition should be devoted entirely to Knights Templar, and Columbia Commandery, No. 2, as the commandery of which Gen. Garfield was a member, was invited to take the matter in charge. Medical-Director J. M. Brown, U. S. N., was added to the Board of Directors, and John Philip Sousa elected Musical Director. Plans for military and bicycle days are being perfected. The Secretary is in constant receipt of encouraging advices from all parts of the country. The Royal Hand Bell Ringers of London, through the British Minister and the State Department, have offered their services during one entire day and evening of the fair. Two prominent electric light companies have agreed to light the Capitol free of charge. Other valuable contributions are received by every mail.

THE JEANNETTE.

LIEUT. DANENHOWER BEGINS HIS TALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The examination of Lieut. Danenhower was resumed before the Jeannette Board of Inquiry this morning. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the introduction in evidence of the log-books of the Jeannette and the original muster-rolls and charts, with the tin cases in which they were carried by Capt. De Long's party through their desperate and hopeless wanderings in Siberia. The papers all bore the marks of the severe usage to which they had been subjected, several being almost entirely illegible. The original plans of the Jeannette before the alterations were made upon her and the plans showing the repairs and alterations made at Mare Island Navy-Yard were put in evidence, and were identified by Lieut. Danenhower. Lieut. Danenhower was asked to give the names, rank, and grade of

THE SHIP'S COMPANY,

which he did, referring to the ship's books to refresh his memory. He stated that the entire company, on leaving San Francisco, numbered thirty-two; that the Chinaman, Ah Sing, was discharged at St. Michael, Alaska, and provided with passage back to San Francisco, and Alexey and another Indian were employed to accompany the expedition as hunters and dog-drivers; that the company numbered thirty-three all told when the Jeannette entered the Arctic Ocean. The witness was then asked to give

A RUNNING ACCOUNT

of the cruise from the date of leaving San Francisco, July 8, 1879, until she sank, June 13, 1881, and began his narrative using the ship's log for dates and to refresh his memory. The incidents of the voyage were briefly touched upon, and at 3:30 p. m., when the court adjourned for the day, Lieut. Danenhower had reached that point in his narrative where, at 1:16 p. m. Aug. 30, 1879, the Jeannette entered the Arctic Ocean and laid her course for the southwest cape of Wrangel Land (as it was called). He will resume his story this morning. The proposed order of the inquiry into the loss of the Jeannette is as follows:

1. Condition of the vessel on her departure from San Francisco.
2. Her management up to the time of her destruction.
3. Her loss.
4. Provisions made and plans adopted for the several boats' crews upon their leaving the wreck.
5. Efforts made by the various officers to insure the safety of the parties under their charge and for the relief of the other parties.
6. The general conduct and morale of each and all of the officers and men of the expedition.

NOTES.

EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the nine months ending the 30th of September was $134,519,779; corresponding period of 1881, $177,452,638.

MOONSHINERS.

A telegram from Revenue-Agent Chapman, dated Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15, states that a verdict of guilty has been rendered against the men who burned Deputy-Collector Stewart's property and attempted to murder him, and also that the prisoners made a bold attempt to escape from the court-house upon hearing the verdict. One of them, James Findley, rushed through the crowd with a drawn revolver, and escaped.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Queen City National Bank of Cincinnati is authorized to begin business with a capital of $250,000. The Second National Bank of Circleville, O., is authorized to extend its charter to Oct. 16, 1905.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

were today established at the following points: Wynne, Cross County, Ark., Joseph A. Martin, Postmaster; Brush, Weld County, Colo., Rasmus Nelson, Postmaster; Chamness, Henry County, Ind., Sylvester Chamness, Postmaster; Merrimac, Taylor County, Ky., Ulysses C. Clarkson, Postmaster; Rudd, Ballard County, Ky., William Z. Rudd, Postmaster; Hollywood, Carver County, Minn., Reinhold Zeglin, Postmaster; Cliff, Hamilton County, O., Charles L. Bogart, Postmaster.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

The retirement from active service, by the operation of the law, of Maj.-Gen. McDowell Oct. 15, is announced to the army.

CLAIMS.

The annual report of the Third Auditor shows that there were on file and received during the past fiscal year 38,311 accounts and claims, of which number 12,150 were settled, amounting to $65,474,074, leaving unsettled 23,161, involving $80,371,178. Of the unsettled accounts the largest are the accounts of pension agents, $50,472,491. There are also unsettled nearly $10,000,000 of miscellaneous claims, over $5,000,000 of claims of States for reimbursement, about $5,000,000 of accounts of engineer officers, nearly $3,000,000 of accounts of Quartermasters, and about $1,200,000 of accounts of Commissaries of Subsistence.

GOOD POST-OFFICES TO GET.

Upwards of 350 Presidential commissions of Postmasters will expire during the next session of Congress. Among the principal offices where appointments will be made during the coming winter are New Orleans, Keokuk, Parkersburg, W. Va., Grafton, W. Va., Wheeling, W. Va., Jackson, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., York, Pa., and Carlisle, Pa.; also a large number of smaller offices in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

STAR ROUTES.

The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General will show a decided increase in the mileage of the star-route service for the last fiscal year as compared with that of the year ended June 30, 1880, when the average mileage was thought to have reached its maximum. The report will show that, notwithstanding this increase in mileage, the cost of maintaining the service has been less than in 1880 by more than $1,000,000. It is estimated that the star-route service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, will cost less than the service the current fiscal year (1882-'83) by about $543,880.

NAVAL GRADE REVIVED.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to restore the grade of Port Admiral at New York, abolished when Vice-Admiral Rowan was relieved from the yard. Commodore John H. Upshur, at present commandant at New York, will be assigned to the position in addition to his present duties.

SECRETARY LINCOLN

was at his desk at the War Department today.

POLITICAL.

Keifer Weighted Down an Already Weak Ticket in His District.

Ben Butler Tickles the Ears of the Enemies of the Hoar Brothers.

Declaration that Samuel J. Tilden Had Grover Cleveland Invented to Order.

Senator Vance's Speech to the Farmers of America—Brewster's Devious Addresses.

Views of Mr. Strattan, Candidate for Superintendent of Illinois Schools—New Orleans' Next Mayor.

OHIO.

THE FACTS IN KEIFER'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—An effort has been made to have it appear that Gen. Keifer's reëlection to Congress was a complete vindication of his course by his constituency. Such is not the case. Townsend's majority in the Keifer district was 2,145, which was just 1,005 greater than was given Keifer. In his own county Keifer received a majority of 252, while Townsend had a majority of 865. In Springfield, Keifer's own city, Townsend had a majority of 244, while Keifer fell behind his opponent 264 votes. This does not look much like a complete vindication from his constituents, but these figures

DO NOT REVEAL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

The entire Republican ticket fell short of its usual strength, and Townsend, on account of his position on the liquor question, was found to be one of the lowest men on the ticket. Keifer, therefore, fell more than a thousand votes behind the weakest of the candidates for State offices, none of whom commanded more than 75 per cent of the usual Republican vote in Ohio. In the face of this Keifer's home organ, the Dayton *Journal*, says that the General "carried his district by the largest majority it has ever given a candidate for Congress." The *Journal* saves its reputation for veracity by the fact, which occurs to but few, that no Congressional election has ever before been held in that district as it is now constituted. The impression sought to be conveyed is that there have been many previous elections in this district and that Keifer has this time beaten everybody who ever ran before.

MR. KEIFER THINKS RUM DID IT.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 13.—Speaker Keifer has been here for some days looking up some points in the various departments. He is going on presently to help out Robeson in New Jersey and Hiscock in New York. He does not care to talk very much about the Ohio result. He contents himself largely with the general assertion that it was carried for the Democrats by rum with a big R.

DEMOCRATS ALREADY TALKING ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—Talk at Democratic headquarters indicates that it is proposed to contest the election of Morey, Hart, and McKinley, elected to the next Congress, provided that body should be Democratic, as it now appears that it will be. The Republican majority in the three districts is only sixty-two, and it is more than a Democrat can understand to see an office so near and yet so far. The necessary notice will no doubt be served on the three gentlemen named within the time prescribed by law. At least movements are being now made which point in that direction. Emissaries have been sent out from Democratic headquarters to the districts in question, the nature of the business being so private that Jongee would not trust it to the telegraph or mail, but preferred special messengers to perform his bidding.

One who knows says that what hurt McKinley was the Knights of Labor, who have a strong organization in his district. The potters at East Liverpool have been on a strike for some time, and invited the Mayor to make them an address. This, it is said, he declined or failed to do, which exasperated the strikers, who numbered nearly 1,000, and they faced on him. Their action was made manifest in a resolution, which was sent to lodges in other parts of the district, and the result is he only pulled through by eight votes.

Chairman Thompson today received the following telegram:

NEW LISBON, O., Oct. 14.—*John G. Thompson:* By suppressing thirteen votes for me in Fairfield Township, and refusing in other precincts to count for me votes not written exactly as printed, they are trying to count McKinley in by eight votes. An honest count clearly elects me by over thirty. J. H. WALLACE.

SUMMING UP.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The *Commercial* has no dislike for Gov. Foster, but it did not approve of all that he did and said during the recent canvass, and was convinced that persistence in the course he had adopted would result in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party. The Governor somehow got the idea firmly rooted in his consciousness that an innumerable body of moral Democrats inhabiting the cross-roads sections of the State would come out of the woods on election-day and vote for Townsend & Co., and thus put the seal of a great moral triumph on the October election. He relied, too, on the 2,000 or more clergymen in the State to throw their mighty influence on the side of temperance and morality. We took issue with the Governor on these points, assuring him that "once a Democrat always a Democrat" would hold true this year, and that the influence of the clergy, outside of spiritual affairs, would not be perceptible in the result. Now that we have that result, the public can judge where the sounder judgment was in respect to the October election.

The fact is, but for the ruinous legislation of last winter at Columbus, and the suicidal antics of Gov. Foster and Deacon Smith, in insulting and irritating the Republican Germans, Ohio would have gone as usual for the Republicans, and they should not have to regret the loss of seven Republican Congressmen and the State by 20,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TWO SPEECHES LAST NIGHT BY BEN BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Gen. Butler opened his campaign in Faneuil Hall and Music Hall to crowded audiences. At least 8,000 people were present, and several thousand more were turned away for want of room. The size of the meetings attest Gen. Butler's popularity as a platform speaker, but that is all. Not one Republican will be converted by his blatherskite speeches tonight, which consisted mainly of vigorous and sarcastic attacks on city newspapers for their comments on his letters of acceptance, and personalities concerning Mr. Bishop, the Republican nominee for Governor. He said little concerning the tariff, beyond declaring himself in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The General found it necessary to defend his course in regard to political patronage, and accordingly read a letter from ex-Collector Simmons, stating that the "Bishop" had made but one appeal in behalf of a friend, and that was for the appointment of John L. Swift as Deputy-Collector, and that while he was trying to economize in every direction,

SENATOR HOAR AND HIS BROTHER,

then members of Congress, went before the Secretary of the Treasury and insisted that no offices should be abolished which were held by appointees from their respective districts, and so successful was the present Senator that all of the reductions of Simmons' administration fell upon the districts of his colleagues and none upon his own. "Mr. Hoar went even so far as to object to any appointments being made from residents of his district unless they were personally satisfactory to him. In two instances he appeared before the Treasury to prevent appointments being made, on the ground that they were personally and socially offensive to him, although both gentlemen were reputable citizens of his own city." This fling at Senator Hoar and his profuse love for civil-service reform was hugely enjoyed. The other speakers sank into insignificance beside the General. They were Mr. Bowerman, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, a renegade Republican; Albert Palmer, another turncoat; Judge Abbott, Gen. P. A. Collins, Samuel C. Lilley, of Lowell, and a host of other local men. Col. French presided at Faneuil Hall, and ex-Mayor Prince, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, at Music Hall. The entertainment at the latter place did not close until near midnight.

NEW YORK.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON ON POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Collector Robertson, having heard that a custom-house broker is levying assessments on the employés of the building for political purposes, said today that he would take immediate steps to stop it. He says he does not object to voluntary contributions, but he would not permit any solicitation of contributions, either by letter or word of mouth, on the part of any officer in the service; also, that he would not permit any outsider to make such solicitations within the building, and that he would not permit any subscription paper to be circulated there. If he found that any of his subordinate officers had been violating the law on the subject, he would report their names and offense at once to the United States District-Attorney.

DANIEL MANNING,

Chairman of the State Committee, was at Democratic headquarters in New York this morning, and prophesied the election of Cleveland by a majority of 50,000.

REPUBLICANS UNEXPECTEDLY HOPEFUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Secretary Folger was at the Treasury today, but he transacted no public business, and to some gentlemen who called upon him with reference to the adjustment of a long-pending matter, he stated that he should leave the city again on Wednesday; that he should be able to give the matter no more attention himself, and that it would have to be settled by Mr. New hereafter. The impression which was very plainly left upon the minds of these gentlemen, which the Secretary took no pains to conceal, was that he should resign, and that he was advised that Mr. New was to be his successor.

FRIENDS OF MR. NEW

tonight have renewed confidence that before Congress meets that gentleman will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Nevertheless, Judge Folger stated positively last night that he had not resigned or tendered his resignation, and that he had no immediate intention of resigning. To his friends today he said in private that he had great confidence that he could be elected Governor, and that his prospects, he thought, were daily improving. This same confidence is shared by other New York politicians who have recently arrived here, and they speak in private of some wonderful combination which is going to elect the Republican ticket. The hints refer to combinations in New York City.

SUNSET COX INDORSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The German-American independent citizens of the Sixth Congressional District nominated Sunset Cox.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The joint conference of the committees of Democratic organizations of this city, after a long consultation, divided the ticket, so that the naming of Sheriff goes to Irving Hall, the County Clerkship to the County Democracy, and the two Judges of the Superior Court and three Coroners to Tammany. Irving Hall named as her candidate for Sheriff Alexander V. Davidson, and the County Democracy present Patrick H. Keenan for County Clerk. It was said Irving Hall had threatened to withdraw unless given either the Shrievalty or the County Clerkship, and Tammany, after a long talk, yielded the point. The supporters of William A. Butler, the present County Clerk, threaten to overthrow the ticket in the convention tomorrow, and the friends of Ald. Lauer threaten a similar course in Tammany's convention. The ticket will be submitted to the different conventions tomorrow evening.

DECLINATION.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Robert H. Bartholomew declines the nomination by the Greenbackers for Congress in the Twelfth District.

A DEADLOCK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-sixth District has been in session at Lyons since Friday. Two hundred and fifty ballots have been taken, all resulting: Payne, 12; Camp, 12; Chamberlain, 6.

WAS IT TILDEN'S WORK?

New York Letter to Philadelphia Record (Ind.).

No paper in this city or State, singular to say, has got at the inside history of the Syracuse Convention. Three months ago Mr. McCune, proprietor of the Buffalo *Courier* and a Tilden member of the State Committee, went to Mr. Tilden to get him to run for Governor or to get his unequivocal refusal. Mr. Tilden said positively that he would not run, and he put it in writing, as McCune then told your correspondent. Tilden was then playing Andrew H. Green and ex-Mayor Cooper on his political hooks, but he advised McCune and Dan Manning to find a new man west of Syracuse. McCune invented Grover Cleveland, a thoroughly respectable and pleasant gentleman, who had come in prominence at Buffalo through his energetic vetoes of Aldermanic ordinances. Mr. Tilden approved, and it was arranged that one of his most trusted young ex-lieutenants, D. B. Hill, of Elmira, should go upon the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Cleveland's lithograph was published in advance; pamphlet copies of his "life" were prepared for the campaign in advance, appropriately illustrated; and a magnificent portrait was sent to Syracuse to be held up on the stage when the announcement of his nomination was made. In the convention, after Buffalo had put the Tilden machine in motion, it was "boomed" by Apgar, of Tompkins, and by

S. J. TILDEN JR., OF COLUMBIA,

both in the confidence of the Sage of Greystone, and as soon as this was done it was easy for shrewd campaigners to prophesy the result. The slate was put together so skillfully that the convention adjourned without its being generally seen that all that had been done was the result of a well-laid plan, and that no other candidate than the Buffalo man had ever stood a chance of the nomination. Sick and paralyzed as he was reported to be, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden "ran" the State Convention from first to last. The County Democracy, who really desired to vote for Waldo Hutchins, were wheeled into line for Tilden's new man before they were aware of it, by the able tactics of Commissioner McLean (Tilden's cousin) and ex-Mayor Cooper, and went in a body for Cleveland, while they imagined they were voting of their own volition. And the joke of the business was that John Kelly fell into the same trap, and wheeled the Tammany forces over to Tilden as one man. They did it with the idea that he was as far away from Tilden geographically as a man could get, and this was about the idea Tilden had of his enemy's diplomacy. It is said that Tammany swore terribly when they learned the trick that had been practiced on them. As the matter stands, Tammany is captured and Tilden owns the State. Mr. Kelly will have to support the State ticket, and in return Mr. Tilden will furnish the money for the canvass, and throw in a good deal of advice and some little dictation.

MR. CONKLING'S EXTRA-GOOD SWEAT.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—A New York correspondent writes: Speaking of Mr. Conkling reminds me that he is addicted to Turkish baths, and that he goes to Dr. Miller's, on West Twenty-sixth street, for this sort of dissipation. It so happened that I was undergoing the cooking process there myself the other day, when the Utica statesman made his appearance. No sooner had he settled himself than he demanded of the attendant a paper to read. The *Tribune* was handed him, and he had no more than fairly opened the editorial page than the pores of the ex-Senatorial epidermis began to expand. Although Fahrenheit registered 160 degrees, the *Tribune* appeared to run it up to 200. Very shortly Mr. Conkling demanded another paper, and this time the *Evening Post* was brought him. In less than two minutes the water ran off the statesman's classic limbs in small streams, and he was ready for the shampooer.

On questioning the attendant, I was told that the ordinary temperature of the heating-room had never produced the desired perspiration in the case of Mr. Conkling, and that he had only got the full benefit of the bath since some one had put his attendant up to the *Tribune* and *Post* dodge.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Political discussion and work so far in this county and Congressional district have been merely of a preliminary nature, except so far as actual nominations are concerned. The real work of the campaign begins this week. Tomorrow the Republicans will hold their Congressional and County Conventions, on Thursday the Democrats will place a county ticket in nomination, and then the canvass will be fairly inaugurated. As stated in these dispatches heretofore, the Republican candidate for Congress will be Gen. F. C. Winkler, one of the most popular German-American citizens of the district, and one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State. Gen. Winkler does not desire the nomination. All his personal tastes and business interests are opposed to his taking the field as a candidate. But the Republicans believe he can be elected, and they have reason to expect that he will throw personal considerations aside and accept the nomination. With three Congressional tickets in the field the Democrats express confidence of ability to reëlect Mr. Deuster; and some of the Trades Assembly leaders profess to believe that they can elect their candidate, Col. Goodwin. One default result of this triangular contest will be attained—an opportunity will be presented to test the full strength of

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY MOVEMENT

and the number of votes that that movement can command. So far as the opinions of the press are concerned, and so far as the press reflects popular sentiment, there is no opportunity to obtain an unbiased expression, for neither the Democrats nor the Trades Assembly men have any organ in the district published in the English language. Mr. Deuster, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is the owner of *Der Seebote*, an afternoon German paper without large circulation or great influence. The Trades Assembly is represented by a little sheet also published in German. But neither party has any English organ. It is privately reported that a movement is on foot to move the plant of a Democratic daily from a neighboring State and establish it here. But even if this be done, the result in the coming election will be very slight. Alexander Mitchell, John Black, James Kneeland, and other Democrats here who have money which might be used in establishing and running a party organ have had all the experience in that line that they care for, and are not over-anxious to repeat the experiments of the past.

So far as Republican and Democratic county tickets are concerned the weight of sentiment appears to be opposed to "indorsing" any of the candidates on the Trades Assembly ticket. It is probable that some of the gentlemen on the assembly ticket will be nominated by the Democrats, and one at least of the assembly candidates—Mr. Chr. Paulus for Clerk of Courts—will receive the Republican nomination. But both Republicans and Democrats appear to wish it distinctly understood that this course will be in no sense an "indorsement" of the action of the Trades Assembly, but that the men on the assembly ticket who may be nominated by the other parties will be so nominated because of their fitness for the positions for which they shall be named, and not because they are first selected by the Trades Assembly. The result of

SATURDAY NIGHT'S REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES

points to the probability that Peter Van Vechten, the present Under-Sheriff, who has already been Sheriff for one term preceding the present, will head the Republican county ticket as candidate for Sheriff. The Democratic caucuses have not yet been held, but the general sentiment of the party appears to be in favor of the nomination of the Hon. John Bently for Sheriff. Mr. Bently ran for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket two years ago, and was defeated by the present Republican incumbent of the office, Mr. Rugee. His name now heads the Trades Assembly's county ticket; many leading Democrats oppose his nomination for that reason, and will only be brought to support him on the ground that such support shall not be construed as an "indorsement" of the action of the Trades Assembly. For other positions on the county ticket, there will be a vigorous fight between those who favor and those who oppose taking up the Trades Assembly candidates.

Tomorrow afternoon, immediately after the Republican nominations shall be made, the Democratic County Committee will hold a meeting to discuss the situation. This committee consists of

NEARLY 300 MEMBERS,

and it is proposed to reduce the membership and reorganize the committee. Invitations have been sent to a large number of liquor-dealers and saloonkeepers not members of the committee to be present, in the hope that the whole strength of the liquor element may be enlisted with the Democrats. To state the position of affairs very mildly the situation is "much mixed." The Republicans have the advantage of a splendid organization; added to this they now hold the county offices, and they control a powerful English press besides having the leading German dailies on their side. The Democrats are disorganized, have no efficient press, and have only one officeholder—the Congressman—in place. The Trade Assembly is a sort of star-chamber arrangement, making its nominations and doing its work in secret, and so far is an unknown quantity so far as its real political power is concerned.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

Advices from various parts of the Second District are to the effect that the Republicans are hopeful of carrying the district and electing their candidate for Congress in spite of the acknowledged Democratic majority under ordinary circumstances. It appears that the ill-feeling engendered among Democrats at West Bend and the Bragg-Delaney fight were by no means healed by the nomination of the Waukesha dark horse, Mr. Sumner. That gentleman's nomination has failed to arouse the least enthusiasm, and it is very evident that he cannot poll the full party vote. On the other hand, the nomination of Mr. Rowell by the Republicans has been received with the utmost favor in all quarters. State-Treasurer McFetridge, one of the shrewdest political observers in the State, whose home is in Dodge County, is quoted as authority for the statement that Mr. Rowell will receive as many votes in that county as Mr. Sumner, and others prophesy that the county will give Mr. Rowell a majority, although under ordinary circumstances the county is overwhelmingly Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred indorsed Michael Arnold, Democratic candidate for Judge, nominated Gen. J. William Hoffman and Common-Councilman Walter E. Rex, Independent Republicans, for Sheriff and Register of Wills respectively, and indorsed Legislative candidates in two Senatorial and twelve Representative districts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER AND THE CAMERONS.

From a Speech in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1877.

Last winter our people were shocked with the election of J. Donald Cameron, the irresponsible son of a Senator of whom I will not speak, because he and his acts have become a part of public history, and must be measured with more deliberation than can be given in a casual conversation like this. . . . The public is sick of these odious men, and the public will do away with them. We have destroyed human bondage in the South; we will next break down political bondage in the North and South.

From a Speech in Pittsburg, Oct. 11, 1882.

Pennsylvania owes much to Donald Cameron and his father as well—to that honest and wise old man of whom Pennsylvania should be justly proud. Donald Cameron has by his own efforts reached a prominent place in the public eye, and established a good position in the Senate—not as a declaimer, but as a faithful and effective worker. He cannot be hurt by this election, let it go either way. If Beaver is elected, as elected he will be, Cameron will be stronger than ever. This will be the logical outcome of the argument that Beaver is Cameron's man.

ILLINOIS.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 16.—Col. J. A. Sheetz, of this city, has been nominated by the Prohibitionists as a candidate to represent the Twelfth Senatorial District in the Legislature. The Colonel has heretofore been very active in Republican politics.

THE HON. CHARLES T. STRATTAN.

The Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Hon. Charles T. Strattan, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, arrived in the city yesterday from a tour through Central Illinois. He will remain over today and leave this evening for Decatur to attend the Republican meeting there Wednesday evening. From Decatur he will go to Sterling, Morrison, and Rock Island. Mr. Strattan was very hopeful of the result in November, both on State officers and the rest of the ticket, and, in response to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter who met him, gave some of the reasons of the faith that was in him.

"I have just made a general visit through Central and Southern Illinois," said Mr. Stratton, "and while there has been no particular excitement over our political meetings, I find a very healthy feeling among the Republicans generally."

"What has been the effect of the Ohio dampener, as far as your observation goes?"

"My observation has been that the Republicans have been aroused to more energetic efforts to get out the vote, and in my opinion it will have a tendency to cause Republicans to hold together, instead of going off into side issues. I believe the result will be to aid us very much in getting out the vote, and I am satisfied that

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS

of the State to a very great extent will vote the Republican ticket. I may say, in that connection, that I have met with a very welcome reception from the different places I have visited, and am confident of a good large majority for our State ticket. The Germans recognize the fact that the Republican party in this State has always been true to them, and the cry that the Germans are going to leave us and vote the Democratic ticket is unfounded."

"What do you think of the prospects of electing a Republican Legislature?"

"The Legislature may be very close. There are so many independent and outside candidates running in some of the districts that it will tend to make the result rather close, but in my judgment we will be able to secure the House and elect a United States Senator."

"What do you know about the St. Clair district?"

"I believe we will elect our full Republican ticket in St. Clair, where the Republicans have put up very popular candidates, mostly Germans, and have an excellent chance of electing them all. In the La Salle district, where I have lately been, the feeling is a great deal better than it was a few weeks ago, and with energetic work I believe we will carry the whole ticket."

"What do you think about Gen. Kueffner's chances?"

"The energetic way in which he has carried on his campaign indicates that he will receive a very large vote. His attention to the tariff particularly has drawn largely from the opposition. The indications point to his election, and show that Col. Morrison is having a good deal of trouble to take care of his own county, where there is considerable opposition to his hostile course on the subject of river improvements."

In conclusion, Mr. Strattan remarked that with good nominations in Cook County the Republicans would be materially assisted in carrying the State and the general ticket by a good large majority.

OTHER STATES.

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—The Democratic Parish Convention met today and nominated a city ticket. Under the new city charter, adopted by the Legislature at its last session, the members of the old ring that controlled the former Council had the power to perpetuate themselves, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Meatey, Guillotte, and Walshe being renominated. For Mayor, Maj.-Gen. William J. Behan was nominated by acclamation. He is of the large produce house of Zuberdiers & Behan. He accumulated great wealth at whisky distilling some years ago, and figured as defendant in a trial for whisky frauds in 1877. He is now in Europe. Of the Council, eighteen out of the thirty nominated are of foreign birth, and a large plurality are retail liquor-dealers. The ticket is regarded as the weakest ever put forward by the Democrats, but as the negroes and white Republicans are not registering, nor are the better class of Democrats to the number of 8,000, there appears to be no reason why it should not be elected.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Hon. John A. Kasson addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in Muscatine on the political issues of the day at Stein's Hall this evening. He opened by referring to the continued prosperity of the country under Republican rule, resumption, and civil-service reform. He dwelt very largely on the tariff, he being a moderate tariff man, in favor of protecting home industries by moderate, and not a high protective tariff. He closed his address by an able vindication of Maj. Farwell's vote on the River and Harbor bill, and an eloquent appeal to Republicans, young and old, to stand by the party that had done so much for humanity and in making this country the grandest, most prosperous, and enlightened Nation on the earth.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Oct. 16.—A mass meeting was held here tonight to ratify the nomination of Judge W. W. Brookings, the Independent Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress, which was addressed by prominent Dakota politicians. The Judge is expected to defeat the Republican nominee, Capt. Raymond, of Fargo, as he will undoubtedly receive a large Republican vote as well as the entire Democratic vote of the Territory. Capt. Raymond is a Federal officer, he having resided in Dakota but two years, while Judge Brookings is one of the pioneers of Dakota, having resided within her borders for over twenty-five years.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Kansas say correspondence is in progress looking to the withdrawal of both ex-Gov. Robinson, the Greenback, and Col. Glick, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and the substitution of John Martin, Democratic, at the head of the Greenback State ticket. If this is accomplished, the opinion is expressed that St. John, the Republican nominee, will be defeated.

BREAD-GIVERS.

VIEWS OF SENATOR VANCE—THE FARMERS SHOULD COMBINE.

Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered the address at the Baltimore County (Md.) Fair last Saturday, and in the course of it said:

Strange to say, the owners of this great expanse of fertile lands and the producers of all this wealth on which the world depends, are the victims and the prey of all other classes of society. The consideration given them and the influence exercised by them are by no means proportioned to their numbers, intelligence, or usefulness. It is a remarkable fact that the remuneration of the farmer and the farm laborer is smaller than that of any other grade of human industry. In all lands it is honorable to plow, but everywhere all other men are better paid than the plowman. All men who handle the plowman's products get rich faster than he does in making them. The commission merchant, the carrier, and the distributing factor far outstrip him in the race for wealth. Their palaces are built and obtained from his labor, and the great monopolies fatten upon the sweat of his face. The farm laborer who works in the sun receives on the average 50 cents per day, while the man who lifts his grain on shipboard or into the warehouse receives $2 per day. The man who feeds our bodies receives about one-half that is paid to him who clothes or adorns them. He who furnishes us with the necessities of life is infinitly worse paid than he who furnishes us the luxuries. The inequality does not stop here. It has become the custom to shift on his shoulders all the heavy burdens which he can be made to bear. It is a received doctrine with a large portion of the world that those who manufacture clothing, implements, etc., are justified in levying taxes most grievous and unjust upon those who manufacture food. They are made the beasts of burden of society. Instead of additional honor, there is

A POSITIVE PENALTY

imposed upon the growing of a bushel of wheat or an ear of corn. Disguise or sugar-coat it as you may it comes to this—that the bread-giver is under the ban. People affect to favor him, but in truth they use and plunder him. Yet the value of this class is almost equally great in the maintenance of our political institutions as to the feeding of our bodies. The very nature of their business tends to make them conservative and independent. They constitute the safest repository of the theories of freedom, of wardens of law and order. No strikes, no Communism, no riotings or incendiary burnings can arise or continue among the homes of the farmers. Sudden changes in church or State and all experiments, new or startling, have small chance with them. It is well worth the while of our best thinkers to inquire why things are thus with the man of the fields, and why it is his importance is not more esteemed. There is something wrong in the constitution of our society. Where is it, and what is it? Is it in our legislation? In part it undoubtedly is; though, after all, with us legislation but follows public opinion.

PUBLIC OPINION

must, therefore, be corrected. To the farmers of America, therefore, I say you can shape this opinion and mold this legislation. You are in a vast majority. Agriculturists must emancipate themselves by education, by organization, by combination. The manufacturers promote their interests by close and effective association, the banks combine offensively and defensively, the railroads pool against their customers and smother competition, and the merchants keep the best talent of their profession in organized boards, constantly on the outlook for the interests of trade. In truth, the tendency of the age is to the concentration of wealth, power, and business control in the hands of a few, and to systematise all departments of affairs under great central heads. The only successful way to fight the evils of centralization over any one department is to organize in like manner a rival department. When capital becomes sufficiently powerful to successfully conspire against the laws of political economy, the monopoly can only be destroyed and the blessings of competition restored by counter combinations. The farmers of every county in the United States should have a local board of intelligence, and every State a chamber of agriculture composed of their ablest and most active man. There is another matter to which the attention of the farmers might well be called. Much of the class legislation of Congress and the States is procured

BY THAT KIND OF IMPORTUNATE SOLICITATION CALLED LOBBYING.

Disreputable as it often is, and disagreeable as it always is, it is yet so effective that all those interesting classes who desire some legal advantage over their neighbors invariably resort to it and seldom resort in vain. In all my experience as a legislator I believe I have never yet met a man fresh from the fields in the lobbies with a bill or project in behalf of his class. It would be a rarity indeed to see in Washington a single delegation of farmers or farm-laborers to protest against taxation which robs both of half of their earnings, while you can see twenty such any day from the beneficiaries of that legislation, urging, arguing, importuning, and by a hundred questionable methods promoting their schemes of plunder. They thus suffer the cause of agriculture to be judged or affected without a hearing. Labor, too, suffers by the same default. It never comes to plead for itself, and there is always a grim humor about the idea of the employer begging Congress for permission to pay the laborer higher wages. When men demand nothing

THE WORLD PRESUMES

they want nothing; when men make no complaint it is natural to suppose they are satisfied. It is just as natural for legislators to grant the requests of those who are constantly clamoring. Not that I would be understood as saying farmers never complain. The truth is they complain more than any people on earth. They are forever growling, but they do not growl in the right way or on the right questions. They do not crystallize their grievances into political action, but let them all evaporate in mutterings. Nevertheless, with all my soul I honor these men of the field; with all my heart I love them. Of all the sons of men, they live nearest to nature, nearest to God, and in most direct dependence upon His beneficence and wisdom. I cannot help the belief that in consequence of this they are more upright, unselfish, and better men than any other class."

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Sugar-Men Again Before the Finance Minister—Mr. Phipps Will Be Returned to the Scene of His Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The sugar-refiners had another interview with the Minister of Finance, when the latter promised that a competent and experienced commissioner should be appointed to collect data and make a minute examination of the whole subject, in order that the Government might be able to deal intelligently and satisfactorily with the sugar-refining industry. The refiners cannot accept the privilege of refining in bond, as they claim such a system would be inconvenient for them, and leave room for misrepresentation and fraud. At the interview Mr. Harris again urged that the Government should take advantage of the experience of the United States Government, and pay upon refined sugar exported a drawback equal to the amount of duty imposed upon the refined article. The whole subject will be dealt with by the Finance Minister in his next budget speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 16.—In the celebrated Phipps case, Judge Sinclair today rendered a lengthy written judgment. Maj. Ellis B. Phipps, Superintendent of the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia, was charged with forgery, and escaped to Hamilton. He was arrested here, brought before Judge Sinclair, and Philadelphia lawyers came on and began proceedings for his extradition. He resisted, employed counsel, and fought the case stubbornly. Today Judge Sinclair summed up arguments of counsel carefully and fully reviewed the law and the bearing of the Ashburton treaty on the case, and closed by saying that Ellis B. Phipps must be detained for extradition on the charges preferred against him. Phipps' counsel will apply for a habeas corpus and appeal the case to Toronto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COBOURG, Ont., Oct. 16.—At the assizes today Miss Hattie Wright, aged 30, was sentenced to six months in jail for manslaughter. On the night of the 29th of August last, while alone in the house, she heard some one trying to break into the kitchen. Getting out of bed, she procured a revolver and shot the intruder, who died twelve hours after.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Capture in the Indian Territory of a Noted Female Outlaw—The Daily Record of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Intelligence from Fort Smith gives particulars of the capture in the Indian Territory of a noted female desperado named Belle Starr by a United States Marshal and posse. She was wanted for horse-stealing, and her husband was captured after a long chase and sharp fight. She has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Mrs. Starr is perhaps the most noted character of the Western border. She has led a wild life for many years. It is claimed she was a member of the Younger gang of outlaws, and was present when Shepard claimed to have shot and killed Jesse James near Short Creek, Mo. She has several aliases, and many deeds of violence are charged to her.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—After the Ross murder it was remembered that a negro named Harris had drawn a part of his wages from Mr. Skillman the Saturday before the murder, and had not been seen afterwards. Skillman is a farmer living near Glendale. The mysterious absence directed suspicion toward Harris. On Saturday, at Washington Court-House, a negro was arrested, supposed to be Harris, but he gave the name of Travis, and told of his whereabouts back to the time of the murder, showing that he had not been near Cincinnati. Still he was held. Today, however, a man was arrested in one of the stove foundries here who has been recognized by Mr. Skillman as the Harris who worked for him. He is now in Glendale Jail.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The body of an unknown woman, found in the Ohio River near Emsworth, Pa., last week, has been identified as that of Mrs. Annie Callahan, of Sandy Creek, Pa., and her husband was arrested today on the charge of her murder. Mrs. Callahan had been suffering from the ill-treatment of her husband for a long time, and was last seen alive in his company on Aug. 25. It is supposed that after her murder her body was thrown into the river. Callahan denies the charge.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RESCUED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The steamship City of Dallas, Capt. James Leitch commanding, of the Macheca Line, arrived at her wharf this morning from Belize. She brought the following seamen, the remainder of the crew of the British steamship Mallard and Norwegian bark Alliance, recently wrecked on the Chiucorro reef, eighty-five miles from Belize: G. Gunderson, B. Yokelsen, S. Asbyersen, A. Betteson, F. Stricks, H. and B. Pleasant, Sas Littleson, F. Martin, William Keller, P. Robinson, H. Johnson, H. A. Pursick, and J. Peterson. Capt. Leitch reports that on the night of the 4th inst., while entering Belize harbor, he ran down the schooner Surprise, bound for Ruatan. She had eighteen persons on board, who were all saved, with the exception of a child 11 months old. The schooner had no lights up and was not seen or known of until the bows of the City of Dallas went crashing into her. A board of inquiry was held at Belize, and the officers and crew of the steamer City of Dallas were acquitted of all blame.

ST. LOUIS LAND LEAGUES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the Central Council of the various Land Leagues of this city, held tonight, the following message was formulated and sent to the Irish National Conference, which convenes in Dublin tomorrow:

Be united, be determined. Irishmen of St. Louis pledge support to any policy which promotes the welfare of Ireland.
THOMAS O'REILLY, Chairman.

CHICAGO CONTRACTORS AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary in Allegheny City have awarded the contract for furnishing their two institutions with meat for the next six months to Dunseath & McCombs, agents for Armour & Co., the beef-shippers of Chicago. There were a number of Pittsburg and Allegheny bidders, but the rates offered by the Chicago firm were from 18 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower than any other proposals. As the meat is usually bought in different grades prices vary. The penitentiary convicts consume about 3,000 pounds of meat each week, so that the contract is a large one.

THE SLAYBACK TRAGEDY.

Cockrell Still in Jail—Frank Hurd, of Toledo, to Act as His Counsel—Emery Storrs to Assist in the Prosecution—Important Facts—Bar Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—It was expected that counsel for Col. Cockrell would apply for his release on bail this morning, but the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury not being yet written out, and therefore not in proper condition to submit to the court, and also owing to the fact that Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, is sick, action in the matter was deferred till Wednesday. No charge has yet been made against Mr. Cockerill, but it is understood the Coroner will swear out a warrant very soon. Frank Hurd, Democratic Congressman from the Toledo (O.) district, is here, and will act as advisory counsel for Col. Cockerill. They are old and warm personal friends. It is stated this afternoon that Emery A. Storrs, the distinguished lawyer of Chicago, will come here and assist in if not take charge of the prosecution.

Quite a sensation was created this afternoon by a report which was circulated on the street that Morris Michael, a pawnbroker, of No. 6 North Fourth street, had declared that the pistol that John M. McGuffin had testified to having taken away from Col. Slayback in the shooting affray at the *Post-Dispatch* office last Friday evening really belonged to Slayback, and that he (Michael) had sold it to him. Dr. Frank, the Coroner, late this evening recalled the jury that sat on the inquest, and summoned Michael before it, who swore he identified the weapon as one he sold to Col. Slayback about four months ago, and that it still retained his private trade-mark. This establishes the ownership of the pistol, about which there has been so much doubt, and overthrows that part of Clopton's testimony which believed Slayback was not armed. In fact it changes the aspect of the whole affair, and is regarded by Cockerill's friends as an additional and very strong point in his favor.

The Bar Association of this city held a meeting today, and adopted a long resolution on the death of Col. A. W. Slayback. After paying a glowing tribute to that gentleman's character, ability, legal attainments, and genial social qualities, it says: "It is especially incumbent with the bar not to anticipate the event of a judicial inquiry. A most valuable life has been destroyed, a happy hearthstone shattered. In the midst of one of the largest cities in the land a deed of homicidal violence has been perpetrated. Into the circumstances attending its commission a searching investigation will be made, and if the homicide be proven to be felonious we hope and believe the punishment will be condign. But it is not our duty here and now to determine this question. As lawyers we refer it to the law, but, passing from the actual and to us the as yet unascertained circumstances of the bloody deed, we feel it our duty to protest against the spirit of ruffianism which is abroad, the wanton employment in speech and writing of intemperate, licentious, and defamatory language, the resort on frivolous pretexts to deadly weapons, and the encouragement of a sentiment which may impel a sensitive spirit to throw away life in the demonstration that death is not feared."

Speeches highly eulogistic of Col. Slayback were made by several leading members of the bar, and in one or two of them what was called the personal journalism of the *Post-Dispatch* was strongly denounced, and the death of Col. Slayback was characterized as an assassination. This sentiment received loud and long applause.

OBITUARY.

Charles Sherman.

Charles Sherman, brother of John B. Sherman, Superintendent of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company, died Sunday at his residence in Poquag, Dutchess County, New York, after an illness of a few weeks. By the old operators and men connected with the live-stock trade when it was in its infancy in Chicago Mr. Sherman will be easily remembered. He, in conjunction with his brother John, were the founders of the Sherman yards, on Cottage Grove avenue, and it is attributed mainly to the tact and managing ability of the deceased that the present stock-yards were founded. While connected with the present yards Mr. Sherman made many friends, who will, no doubt, receive the tidings of his sudden and unexpected demise with regret. He was in his 55th year at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and one child in good circumstances. The funeral will take place Wednesday, and the place of interment will, it is thought, be the home of his early days, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 16.—An incendiary fire occurred here shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. The livery-stables of J. H. Good and P. P. Messler and the Phillips House were the scene of the conflagration. They are in the thickly-settled part of the city. The losses of the two former will not reach over $3,000, and that of the latter $5,000. All the losses are fully covered by insurance, chiefly in local companies. The Fireman's Fund of California and Manhattan of New York were both caught. An attempt to burn the above property was made Saturday night, but failed, and was repeated again this morning, with the above success. It was a desperate attempt at the destruction of both life and property, as the Phillips House, one of the largest hotels in this part of the State, is always crowded. The water-works were shut down, thus crippling the fire department. A reward for the capture of the culprits will be offered by the Council.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 14.—Seventy new cases of fever and three deaths today, making the total 1,677 cases and 141 deaths. The fever is spreading in the northern and northwestern parts of the city, heretofore comparatively exempt. Among the deaths today is Dr. S. C. McIntyre, a native of Scotland, but for many years an eminent dentist, well known in Alabama and Florida.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 16.—The cases of yellow-fever inside the cordon are very few. There is no abatement of the fever at Camargo and Mier. Dr. Lyman, of the *Times-Democrat*, is now attending the sick at Camargo. The weather is very hot.

LATE MARINE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 16.—In harbor tonight—Steam-barge Burlington and tow. The O. J. Hale, one of her tow, lumber laden, is waterlogged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 16.—Arrived—Schooner Pomeroy, from Chicago, corn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 16.—Arrived—Steamers Oneida, from Chicago, passengers and freight; Canada, from Chicago, passengers and freight.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAMBURG, Oct. 16.—Arrived, the Cimbria, from New York.

MOVILLE, Oct. 16.—Arrived, the Peruvian, from Montreal.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 16.—The steamer Geilert arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and sailed at 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth and Hamburg with the passengers of the wrecked steamer Herder.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Australia, Bavarian, Nurnberg, and Gen. Werder, from New York, have arrived out.

"NICELY DONE UP."

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 16.—John L. Sullivan, champion, at his entertainment tonight before a large audience, stood up with S. P. Stockton, an amateur boxer, a blacksmith of this city, weight 175 pounds. Stockton was nicely done up in two rounds, but showed great grit.

Nasal Bacteria and Hay Fever.

London News.

The researches of M. Pasteur and Darwin have shown how earthworms may aid the diffusion of small organisms, some of which may produce disease. Prof. Schnetzler states that the dejections of earthworms always contain numerous living bacteria and their germs (the hay bacterium included). It is clear that bacteria in enormous quantity float in the air about us; and we have at easy command, Prof. Schnetzler points out, a small apparatus traversed by about 8,000 cubic centimetres of air per minute, which may inform us as to those floating germs. This is no other than the nasal cavity, on the mucous surface of which air particles are deposited. To observe these he advises injecting the nose with distilled water (completely sterilized) by means of a glass syringe previously calcined. The liquid so obtained is put in one perfectly cleaned watch-glass and covered by another. With a microscope magnifying 700 or 800 one finds among various particles in the liquid some real live bacteria. If the liquid be kept a few days in a clean glass tube hermetically sealed, the bacteria are found to have increased very considerably. One sees bacterium termo, vibrio, spirillum, bacillus subtilis, even some infusoria, and spores and fragments of fungi. Prof. Schnetzler has further successfully cultivated the organised germs by means of a mixture of gelatine and distilled water. Why do not those bacteria in the nasal cavity always multiply and develop and penetrate to the windpipe and lungs? Their progress is doubtless opposed by the vibratory movements of cilia (or minute hairs) in the air-passages, and the weakly alkaline reaction of the nasal mucous may (it is also suggested) be unfavorable to some of them. Cohn has proved that bacteria producing acid fermentation perish in liquids with alkaline reaction. Infectious bacteria may, however, multiply to a formidable extent on living mucous surfaces; witness the growth of the micrococcus of diphtheria, brought by the air into the air-passages; also the bacterium of anthrax. The bacillus of tubercle, as Koch has lately shown, may be transmitted from one person to another by the air-passages. Prof. Schnetzler thinks hay-fever may also be due to bacteria entering the nose. While the development of bacteria on normal mucous surfaces is usually limited, millions of them are found in the dejections of healthy children.

A GEORGIA COTTON-FARM.

Wonderful Results of Manuring on Broken-Down Land.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

I suppose there are few readers of the *Constitution* who do not remember Farish Furman. He was a bright and brainy Senator in 1876, and led the Capitol campaign against Atlanta; was mentioned for Congress, and I always esteemed him as one of the best equipped and most capable of our young politicians. A few years ago he quit politics and went to farming. I heard that he had settled on a thin piece of land with poor prospects, and, in common with many of his friends, thought he had dropped out of affairs. At the last agricultural convention he electrified the older farmers of the State with the details of the most astounding five years' farming ever done in a Southern State, and is today more talked about in the State than if he had served in Congress twenty years.

I have heard the record of his wonderful work several times within the past few months, and the comment with which it is usually greeted is, "I don't believe it." I simply say that I have the authority of at least three excellent gentlemen for the truth of the following main points:

Furman started work with sixty-five acres of the very poorest land in Middle Georgia five years ago. The first year he made eight bales of cotton on the sixty-five acres, or less than one bale to eight acres. This shows that it was the poorest of scrub land. The second year he put 500 pounds of compost to the acre, and made twelve bales of cotton where he made eight before. The third year he used 1,000 pounds of compost to the acre, and increased the yield on the sixty-five acres to twenty-three bales. The fourth year he used 2,000 pounds of compost to the acre, and increased his crop to forty-seven bales on sixty-five acres. The fifth year he used 4,000 pounds of compost to the acre, and his crop is certainly above eighty to the sixty-five acres, and may reach 100 bales.

He has done all this work with two plows and eighteen days' extra plowing. His official and detailed statement shows that the total expenses were $2,300 and his net profit $2,725—a fine record on a two-horse farm. In addition, the land that was worth $5 an acre five years ago is now worth $100 an acre. So with two mules this year he has raised at least eighty bales of cotton, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 400 bushels of corn. Isn't that a better record than he could have made in Congress? Hasn't he done the State more good by this demonstration than he could have done by ten years of political speeches?

I had a talk with Furman today. He is the very picture of health, prosperity, and intelligent enthusiasm. With a perfectly independent income, and the secret of a better one in his hand, he is truly a happy man. He said to me:

"When I determined to go to farming five years ago, I saw that it would not do to farm in the old way. I saw farmers around me getting poorer every day, though they worked like slaves. I saw them starving their land, so that each year their yield was scantier and their farms less valuable. I saw that it was still the plow following the ax, and that as fast as a farmer starved one piece of land he cleared out a new piece. With 800,000 immigrants pouring into this country annually, and the public domain virtually preëmpted, I realized that this wasteful system must stop somewhere and soon. Worse than all, I saw that my own land rented to small farmers was 25 per cent poorer and less valuable than it was a few years ago, and that it would soon cease to pay me rent. I knew that Georgia was blessed with the best conditions of season and soil, and that if properly treated it would yield large results.

"I therefore selected sixty-five acres of the poorest land I had and went to work. The first thing, of course, was to enrich the soil. To do this there was but one way to feed it, and to give it more food than the crops took from it—and above all to give it the proper food. I knew that certain phosphatic manures stimulated the soil so that it produced heavy crops for awhile and then fell off. I wanted none of it. I did not believe in soil analysis. That was not exact enough.

"What I wanted was to know exactly what a perfect cotton plant took from the soil. That ascertained, then to restore to the soil exactly those elements in larger quantity than the crop had abstracted from them. This is the basis of intensive farming, and it will always give land that is richer year after year. I had a cotton plant analyzed, and found that I needed eight elements in my manure, of which commercial fertilizers furnish only three and the soil only one. I therefore determined to buy chemicals and mix them with humus, muck, decayed leaves, stable manure, and cotton-seed till I had secured exactly what was needed. I did so, and at last produced a perfect compost for cotton. I then ascertained that my crop of eight bales had taken out of each acre of my land as much of the constituents of cotton as was held in 250 pounds of my compost. I therefore put 500 pounds of compost on each acre, restoring double what the crop of the year before had taken out. The result was that I made four bales extra. I then restored double what the twelve bales had taken out, and made twenty-three bales. I doubled the restoration the next year, and got forty-seven bales. I doubled again, and this year have at least eighty bales."

"But does this extra manuring pay?"

"Immensely. Here are my figures—2,000 pounds of my compost costs $7.25, or $3.60 per 1,000 pounds. The first year I put 500 pounds to the acre—cost $1.8 an acre, or $118 for sixty-five acres. But my crop rose from eight to twelve bales, the extra four bales giving me $240 surplus, or $83 net on my manure. The next year my manure (1,000 pounds to the acre) cost $234; but my crop increased to twenty-three bales from eight on unmanured land. These extra bales give me $750, a net profit on manure of $516. The next year I used 2,000 pounds per acre at a cost of $7.50 per acre, or $471 for total. But my crop went from eight to forty-seven bales, giving increased income of $1,950, or net over cost of manure of about $1,500. This year I used 4,000 pounds to the acre, costing $14.50, or $942 for total manure. But my crop is at least eighty bales with this manure, where it was eight without. This increase of seventy-two bales is worth $3,600. Deduct cost of manure, $942, and we have $2,650 as the profit on use of manure."

"And then the land is so much richer."

"Certainly. It is worth $100 an acre, where it was formerly worth $5. You must credit the manure with this."

"Where will you stop in this progression?"

"I don't know. I shall double my manuring next year, putting 8,000 pounds to the acre. I believe I will get 130 bales from the sixty-five acres. I hope to push it up to three bales an acre. I have a few acres on which I put 10,000 pounds of compost as an experiment, and every acre of it will give me three bales this year."

CHOLERA RUMORS.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 16.—The report came from Matamoras yesterday that the cholera had made its appearance there. Dr. McManus, an excellent authority, says a case of the Asiatic type is nearer than Camargo and Tabasco.

RAILROADS.

The Western Indiana Purchased by the Lines Which Enter the City Over It.

A Fair Prospect that Vanderbilt Will Begin War on the Grand Trunk and "Nickel-Plate."

The Object of His Trip to Denver Discovered—A Colossal Poker Game with Other Railway Magnates.

Change in the Management of the Western Indiana—Mr. Brown Disposes of His Interest to the Roads, Which Use It as Their Means of Entering the City.

Mr. J. B. Brown, the originator and controlling spirit of the Western Indiana Railroad and Belt-Line enterprise, has sold out his stock—a controlling interest—to the corporations now coming into the city over the Western Indiana, and he will, of course, retire from the Presidency of the company. The roads which thus become the owners of the Western Indiana are the Grand Trunk, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago & Atlantic, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. The arrangement was consummated at a meeting held in New York yesterday. The reasons assigned for the change in the management of the Western Indiana are that the various lines coming into the city over it have long been desirous to control the property themselves, believing that they can guard their various interests better under such an arrangement. Mr. Brown being offered a good price for his interest, and being desirous to oblige the various roads using the Western Indiana, willingly parted with his stock in the road, and the arrangement is said to be highly satisfactory to him. Mr. Brown is at present in the East, and consequently he could not be interviewed regarding the matter, but it is stated by the officers of the company in the city that they understand that the road is to be managed like the St. Charles Air Line—the General Managers of the various roads interested forming a Board of Management. The Belt Line will probably be organized and run as a separate institution, though owned by the same parties who own the new line.

Mr. Brown retires from the Presidency and management of the Western Indiana with a record of which he may well be proud. When he conceived the idea of building this road to affoad an entrance into the city to the various new lines then knocking at the door, there were but few who did not look upon the measure with suspicion, and many denounced it as a wildcat scheme. Numberless obstacles were thrown in his way on all sides, but his indomitable will and energy and good judgment carried him safely through the breakers, and today the road is one of the best and most legitimate railroad properties in this city. When he decided to build a belt line in connection with the Western Indiana still greater obstacles presented themselves. About half a dozen companies were organized to dispute the field with him, but he proved equal to the task, and while all other belt-line enterprises have virtually been abandoned, the Western Indiana Belt Line is today completed from Hammond, Ind., to a connection with the Chicago & Northwestern in the northwestern suburbs of the city, and is already doing a fair business. Though Mr. Brown ceases his connection with the Western Indiana these enterprises will remain a monument to his ability, energy, and judgment for all time, and in retiring he takes with him the respect and regard of all who had occasion to come in contact with him.

It is not yet known who will succeed Mr. Brown as President of the Western Indiana. It is rumored that it will be Mr. Andrew Crawford, at present Vice-President of the company. Mr. Crawford was seen regarding the report at his office yesterday afternoon, but he claimed to know nothing about the matter beyond the fact that Mr. Brown had disposed of his interest in the road.

Mr. Crawford would be the right man for the place. He has been associated with Mr. Brown from the time the company was first organized, and to his wise counsels Mr. Brown owes much of his success.

Vanderbilt's Canada Southern Gives Notice of Withdrawal from the Pool with the Great Western—Indications that Vanderbilt Means to Make War upon the Grand Trunk as Well as the "Nickel Plate."

For some years past the Canada Southern and Great Western Railway Companies have been pooling their business, both freight and passenger, between Detroit and Buffalo and Niagara Falls. This pool will cease to exist Jan. 1. Mr. Vanderbilt has given notice to the Grand Trunk people, who now control the Great Western, that Jan. 1 the Canada Southern will withdraw from the pool. The reason why the pooling agreement is continued until Jan. 1 is because the agreement provides that either road desiring to withdraw from the pool must give ninety days' notice.

The trouble between the Canada Southern and Great Western Companies was brought about by the establishment of a through line by the Grand Trunk which runs over the Chicago & Grand Trunk to Port Huron, from this point over the Grand Trunk to Paris, and thence over the Great Western to Niagara Falls. As the business over this route does not go into the pool Vanderbilt considered the establishment of the new route a violation of the pooling agreement between the Great Western and Canada Southern, and therefore notice was given Oct. 1 that at the expiration of ninety days the Canada Southern would withdraw from the pool.

Everything indicates that the reports regarding an agreement between Vanderbilt and the Grand Trunk people at the time Vanderbilt visited Europe last spring were not based upon facts. It rather looks as if Vanderbilt intends to make war upon the Grand Trunk. The building of a cut-off by the Canada Southern from Essex Centre to Detroit indicates that Vanderbilt is getting the Canada Southern in shape to make active war upon the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk. The Essex Centre cut-off will be completed about the time the pooling arrangement between the Great Western and Canada Southern ceases to exist, and it is almost certain that by that time the Michigan Central will cease to make the Great Western its principal Eastern outlet, and that all its through business will be given to the Canada Southern. In fact, it is charged that the Michigan Central is already giving the bulk of the business to the Canada Southern. The putting on of five through express trains between Detroit and Buffalo by the Canada Southern to connect with all the through trains of the Michigan Central shows that the former is to get all the Michigan Central through business as soon as Vanderbilt has cleared the deck for action.

Everything indicates that Vanderbilt not only means to make war upon the Nickel-Plate, but also upon the Grand Trunk, and it is hard to see how the present east-bound pooling arrangements between the trunk lines can be continued much longer under such circumstances. The indications point decidedly to another gigantic railroad struggle which may not only involve the Eastern lines but the Western lines as well. Judging by his talk during his late Western trip, Vanderbilt evidently considers himself strong enough to make war upon anybody who dares to cross his path and means to become the controlling spirit of the American railroad system.

The Real Object of Vanderbilt's Trip to Denver.

There has been considerable conjecture as to Vanderbilt's Western trip. Some claimed it was for the purpose of inspecting the Union Pacific with a view of purchasing it, while Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends claimed it was merely a pleasure trip. A reporter of the Denver *Tribune*, however, claims that Vanderbilt's object in making the trip was entirely different. According to his observations, Vanderbilt went to Denver to have a quiet game of draw poker with Messrs. Keep, Hughitt, and Schell. The reporter did not succeed in interviewing Mr. Vanderbilt, and in his desperation he played the eavesdropper, and listened at the keyhole of the door of the room in which Vanderbilt was closeted with the other magnates accompanying him on his trip. The observations the reporter made were quite startling, as will be seen from the following account given in the Denver *Tribune*:

He first looked through the keyhole, but could see nothing more than an indistinct group of human forms at a centre-table. Then he placed an ear against the door-jam and settled into an easy attitude for a long, pleasant visit. In a few moments there was a suspicious "click, click," and somebody broke the sepulchral stillness that followed the closing of the door with the remark: "Well, let's continue the game."

"I wonder if that —— reporter has gone; it would be just like him to lay down at the door," said another voice.

"You bet he's gone," said a third. "Vanderbilt, it's your ante."

It was impossible to distinguish the voices.

Then there was a long silence which was only broken at intervals by "raise you a thousand," "five thousand better," "I call," "five hundred blind," "straddle," "O ——, you passed me out on a pat flush," "what have you got?" "two small pair," "'t's your pot," etc.

"Hughitt, what do you say if we increase the ante to a hundred?"

"All right, Bill; the game is terribly quiet."

"'T's your ante, Keep."

The game moved along for a quarter of an hour or more, without an exclamation to indicate that there was any usual strain.

"Schell, it is your ante this time."

"All right," and something that sounded like a handful of gold fell on the table. Schell's checks must have fallen short.

"Bet a thousand."

"I'm in."

"I see that and raise you ten."

There was a canary bird whistle followed by a silence of a couple of minutes' duration; then a third said: "Well, I'll stay on a small pair, its worth the percentage."

"All in?" asked the dealer. "What'll you have, Hughitt?"

"One card."

"Keep?"

"Two," came the mild response.

"And you, Vanderbilt?"

"Give me three."

"Well, I'll take two myself."

"What do you do, Hughitt?"

"Pass."

"And you, Keep?"

"Well, I'll bet ten, for a starter."

"Two pair to go on; that's bad, but I'll raise you twenty."

"Takes you thirty, Schell."

More silence.

"I'll see that thirty and raise you twenty more."

After that the betting was done at painfully long intervals.

"There's thirty, twenty, and I raise you fifty," said the "pass" player.

"That let's me out."

"What do you do, Vanderbilt."

"I guess I'll have to stay; there's you're seventy thousand and I lift you fifty more."

"Schell?"

"I'm out."

"Hughitt, what do you do?"

"I call; what are you betting on?"

"I filled a pair of sixes."

"Well, I've got a king full to beat."

"Ah, but I mean I got two more sixes."

"What did you have, Hughitt?"

"Full on tens."

"And you, Schell?"

"I had a small full on eight spots."

The four hundred and odd thousand dollars were swept up without another word and the game proceeded, the reporter walking downstairs to the cigar-stand and investing the remnant of his week's salary in a five-cent snipe.

The Foreclosure Suit Against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The testimony in the hearing of the great foreclosure suit of Barnes, trustee, vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is all in, and the argument before Special-Master Ryan began today. The Hon. Joshua Stark, of counsel for the plaintiff, opened the argument, claiming that the plaintiff had established the existence and bona fide ownership of bonds; that the debt was established; that the debt was not outlawed; and that, even if it were outlawed, the mortgage could be foreclosed and the property applied to the payment of the debt under the laws of Wisconsin. Tomorrow Mr. Wegg, of the office of the General Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, will argue for the defense, to be followed by Mr. Barnes, plaintiff, for himself, and General-Solicitor Cary for the defendant company, and Judge Fellower, for the plaintiff, will close the argument. The proceedings in the hearing will probably close tomorrow or next day, and it then becomes the duty of the Special Master to report the evidence, with his opinion to the United States Circuit Court.

The Pool at Lafayette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 16.—General Manager Waldron, of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, will tomorrow print a statement concerning the pool about which so much is and has been said, in which he takes the ground that there has not been any discrimination against Lafayette; that the cry that points near Lafayette are afforded better rates is untrue, because of the fact that they are included in the same pool; that, in short, the alarm has all been created over a gun that has not lock, stock, or barrel. He says he is ready at all times to hear any complaints of oppressive rates, if there be any, and will do his utmost to relieve the oppression, if any there is, but affirms that there is no discrimination of any kind existing.

Officials Making a Tour of the Union Pacific Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—A special train started out for a trip over the principal divisions of the Union Pacific Railway this morning, conveying General-Manager Clark, Assistant-General-Manager Kimball, Director Fred L. Ames, General-Freight-Agent Vining, and Superintendent Nichols. Charles Francis Adams Jr. arrived from the East shortly before its departure and joined the party. President Sidney Dillon will board the train from North Platte, where he has been visiting his ranch. Most of the officials will make the full tour, lasting about ten days.

A Projected Short Line in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 16.—A new railroad will at once be erected by the Pennsylvania Company from Bicknell, this county, to Washington, Daviess County, a distance of ten miles, which will connect with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Washington. The line has just been surveyed, and the work of building the road will be begun at once. This branch road will prove invaluable to the business interests of this county, as it will be an outlet for the valuable coal fields in the north end of this county.

Preparations for the Sale of the Illinois Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—A. P. Lewis is examining the accounts of Receiver Conklin, of the Illinois Midland, under order of court, with a view to a final disposition of the road and its effects by auction sale. The Vandalia is spoken of as a competitor for the line, and, owing to connections already formed, it can afford to pay more for the road than can any other company. The condition of the road has been improved under Conklin's management, and the traffic increased.

Des Moines Entered by the St. Paul Road for Local Business.

DES MOINES, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced today that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has entered Des Moines for local business by contract with the Des Moines Northern, an independent short line of narrow gage, with present terminus at Madrid Station, on the St. Paul & Council Bluffs Line.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in five car-loads of European emigrants and the Lake Shore five car-loads Sunday.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will hereafter run Pullman sleepers through to El Paso, Tex., as well as to Deming, N. M.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway announces that its 1,000-mile commercial tickets will be good over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road.

Mr. William Edgar, late General Passenger Agent of the Great Western Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road for the first week in October were $64,707.05, as against $54,211.70 for the corresponding week last year; increase for 1882, $10,495.35.

The Union Pacific has completed its line to Deer Lodge, which shortens the stage haul to Helena, Mont., 243 miles, and but forty-three miles more of road will have to be completed to bring the line to Helena.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding rates on lumber and tenth class: "The basis of east-bound rates on lumber and tenth class will be as follows from Nov. 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883: From Chicago to New York, 35 cents per 100 pounds; from Chicago to Boston, 40 cents per 100 pounds. The above guarantee of time does not apply to points in New England taking Boston rates."

Murray Keller, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, requests connecting lines, in view of the early opening of winter tourists' travel, to place round-trip tourists' tickets via his line on sale Oct. 15 to Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Thomasville, Ga.

On and after today the Canada Southern Railway will run five regular express trains between Detroit and Buffalo and Niagara Falls, which will give it a connection with every train run by the Michigan Central between Chicago and Detroit. Heretofore the Canada Southern has been running but three through express trains.

Commissioner Fink announces that the Eastern trunk lines have agreed to the following change in and addition to the classification of west-bound freight, to take effect Oct. 14. The present classification is changed to read: Antimony, metal, 4; antimony, metal, in boxes, 2; antimony, metal, loose or in slabs, 4. The following change in classification has been made: Flour in boxes, 2.

Mr. William S. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent of the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western Railroad, informs General Passenger and Ticket Agents of connecting lines that his company's line from Buffalo, N. Y., to Oil City, Pa., has been completed and was opened for passenger traffic Oct. 9. He requests connecting lines to favor his road with an issue of tickets to the principal points on this line; also, to all principal points reached via this line. The principal points on this road to and via which representation is desired are as follows: Buffalo, N. Y.; Silver Creek, N. Y.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Brocton, N. Y.; Maryville, N. Y.; Sherman, N. Y.; Panama, N. Y.; Corry, Pa.; Titusville, Pa.; Oil City, Pa.

It is reported that Mr. C. G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has resigned his position, to take effect Nov. 1. The reasons which actuated Mr. Eddy in taking this step have not transpired, but it is quite likely that he has the offer of a position with some other company. Mr. Eddy is an able and efficient freight man, who has achieved an enviable reputation while connected with the Chicago & Northwestern, and the road that secures his services may consider itself fortunate. Mr. R. H. McCullough, Division Freight Agent of the Northwestern, and a son-in-law of Vice-President Marvin Hughitt, is mentioned as Mr. Eddy's successor as General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern.

The Southern Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents has adopted the following winter excursion rates from Chicago to the following points in the South: Jacksonville, Fla., $46.90; Savannah, Ga., $41.10; Charleston, S. C., $42.20; Thomasville, Ga., $39.40. Excursion tickets to be placed on sale Oct. 20, 1882, and are to be good for passage for thirty days in either direction, but in no case will the return ticket be good after May 31 following date of sale. Referring to this matter of excursion rates from the North and Northwest to Southeastern winter resorts, Col. E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, invites the attention of connecting lines to the above rates, and requests that they prepare and place on sale Oct. 20 round-trip tickets of the usual iron-clad form to the points named.

The Davenport, Rock Island and Moline Association has issued a freight tariff from Peoria to Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline on business originating at Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Terre Haute, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Logansport, Lafayette, and Louisville, and on business coming from all other southeastern points. The new rates from Peoria go into effect tomorrow and will be as follows: To Moline and Davenport, first-class, 18 cents per 100 pounds; second-class, 15 cents; third-class, 13 cents; fourth-class, 10 cents; class A, 10 cents; class B, 9 cents; class C, 8 cents; class D, 8 cents. The rates to Rock Island are the same as the above, except that those on first-class is 15 cents, and second-class 12 cents. The new rates from Chicago and Milwaukee will also go into effect tomorrow, and are substantially the same as published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. On business originating at Buffalo and seaboard points the rates from Peoria to Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline will be as follows: First-class, 40 cents; second, 32 cents; third, 26 cents; fourth, 19 cents; A, 13 cents; B, 12 cents; C and D, 17½ cents.

THE FIRST GUN.

Gen. S. D. Lee Corrects a Popular Error—The First Shot at Sumter Fired by Capt. George S. James, of South Carolina, and Not by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI, Oct. 7, 1882.—*To the Editor of the New Orleans Times-Democrat:* In your issue of Oct. 1 (Sunday) is an article, "Fort and Fleet—The First Gun of the War," signed "M. Quad." I wish to correct an error which has almost passed into an historical fact. It is this: Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, did not fire the first gun at Fort Sumter, but Capt. George S. James, of South Carolina, afterward killed when a Lieutenant-Colonel at Boonsboro, Md., did fire it.

The writer was a Captain of the South Carolina army at the time, and an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. He now has before him a diary written at the time, and there can be no mistake as to the fact.

The summons for the surrender or evacuation was carried by Col. Chesnut, of South Carolina, and Capt. S. D. Lee. They arrived at Sumter at 2:20 p. m., April 11. Maj. Anderson declined to surrender, but remarked: "He would be starved out in a few days if he was not knocked to pieces by Gen. Beauregard's batteries." This remark was repeated to Gen. Beauregard, who informed President Davis. The result was a second message was sent to Maj. Anderson by the same officers, accompanied by Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, and Col. Chisholm, of South Carolina. The messengers arrived at Sumter at 12:25 a. m., April 12. Maj. Anderson was informed that if he would say that he would surrender on April 15, and in the meantime would not fire on Gen. Beauregard's batteries, unless he was fired on, he would be allowed that time; also, that he would not be allowed to receive provisions from the United States authorities. The Major declined to accede to this arrangement, saying he would not open fire unless a hostile act was committed against his fort or his flag, but that if he could be supplied with provisions before the 15th of April he would receive them, and in that event he would not surrender. This reply being unsatisfactory, Col. James Chesnut and Capt. S. D. Lee gave the Major a written communication dated "Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12, 1861, 3:20 a. m.," informing him, by authority of Gen. Beauregard, that the batteries of Gen. Beauregard would open on the fort in one hour from that time.

The party, as designated, then proceeded in their boat to Fort Johnson, on James Island, and delivered the order to Capt. George S. James, commanding the mortar battery, to open fire on Fort Sumter. At 4:30 a. m. the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, and at 4:40 the second gun was fired from the same battery. Capt. James offered the honor of firing the first shot to Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia. He declined, saying he could not fire the first gun. Another officer then offered to take Pryor's place. James replied, "No! I will fire it myself." And he did fire it. At 4:45 a. m. nearly all the batteries in the harbor were firing on Sumter. Mr. Edward Ruffin (who was much beloved and respected) was at the iron battery on Morris' Island. I always understood he fired the first gun from the iron battery, but one thing is certain: he never fired the first gun against Fort Sumter. George S. James did. Nor did he fire the second gun. He may have fired the third gun, or first gun from the iron battery on Morris' Island. Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE.

FUN FOR THE BOYS.

Residents in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Arnold streets were afforded the pleasure of witnessing a wrestling-match yesterday afternoon between James Howard, alias "Tug Wilson," and George Stewart. Howard, who is a big man, had been saying a good deal about his prowess as a "rassler" when he was challenged by Stewart, who is much his inferior in size, and upon taking him up Howard was told to put on his clothes and accompany Stewart to the yard near the old County Hospital where they wrestled three rounds, catch-as-catch-can, Howard being thrown twice out of the three times. The set-to was witnessed by nearly 100 of the young men employed in the vicinity, but did not attract the attention of the police. At the close of the performance the crowd adjourned to a neighboring saloon, where Howard was forced to "set 'em up" for the gang.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Increased Excitement Over the Murder of Rigsley, in Christian County, Illinois.

Milwaukee's Finances—Exciting Balloon Ascension—Robberies in Michigan—A Female Shootist.

ILLINOIS.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT A MURDER.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Oct. 16.—The excitement caused by the recent murder of James Rigsley, a few miles north of here, in Christian County, on the evening of Oct. 5, by John Leigh, son of E. T. Leigh, a respectable farmer of Palmer, Ill., is increasing every hour. The wife of the murdered man prematurely gave birth to an infant that died, and the mother is in a critical condition. The search for the youthful murderer has been renewed with a vim that will certainly insure his capture. The murder grew out of a lawsuit about a road through Leigh's farm, which the Commissioner of Highways ordered to be made, and the Leighs fenced Rigsley in because he refused to sell the former forty acres of land.

DEATH AT FREEPORT OF CHARLES BAUMGARTEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 16.—Charles Baumgarten, one of the early settlers of Chicago, and for thirty years identified with the interests of this city, died at his residence from a combination of diseases. He was 66 years old, and leaves three children here, two at St. Louis, and a son in New York. Tuesday afternoon the funeral services will be held.

A REWARD OFFERED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Governor has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of John Lee, who recently killed James Rigsby in Christian County.

NEW CORPORATION.

The Chicago Steel Casting Company was licensed to organize today; capital stock, $75,000; corporators, Robert D. McFaden, Frank Young, and George H. Leonard.

INDIANA.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian synod adjourned today. At the closing session a resolution was adopted that the Synod undertake the execution of the plan of the General Assembly in regard to vacant churches and unemployed ministers. Fort Wayne was chosen as the place of next meeting. It was recommended that a special collection be taken during the year for the benefit of the church-erection fund. The necessity for a struggle against the desecration of the Sabbath was urged upon the synod, and it was generally recognized as important. Most of the session was passed in the transaction of routine business.

INDIANA METHODISTS

will celebrate the semi-centennial of the introduction of the tenets of their denomination into the State by a gathering in this city tomorrow, which shall last three days. The principal address of the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. C. F. Holliday on "The Statistical Progress of Methodism in Indiana." A special feature of the anniversary will be the consideration of the needs of Asbury University, and some definit information will probably be developed as to the attitude of W. C. Depauw, the New Albany millionaire, with regard to the endowment of the university.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

will hold its tenth meeting in this city, beginning tomorrow. The attendance promises to be large, many leading members having already arrived. Papers will be read upon sanitary associations, hereditary diseases in the white and black races, sanitary organization, the progress of sanitary science, the contagious character of tubercular pox, etc.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

Elisha McNeely, an old resident, died today, aged 80. He was the father of James H. McNeely, of the Richmond *Palladium*, and John McNeely, of the Evansville *Journal*. Many years ago he was prominent in local politics, and served one term in a minor municipal office.

MR. DEPAUW AND ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

Some time last summer the Hon. W. C. Depauw, of New Albany, then traveling abroad, wrote a letter in which he agreed to endow Asbury University, which is located at Greencastle, Ind., with a sum estimated at $1,000,000, provided certain stipulations were complied with. One of these conditions is that the name of the college be changed to Depauw University. A letter has been received here detailing the conditions prescribed by Mr. Depauw, and a public meeting will be held tomorrow night, at which Bishop Bowman will preside and make known the terms on which the college can secure this princely endowment. For fifty years the institution has been under the control of the Methodist denomination, of which Mr. Depauw is a member. He is a man of great wealth, and amply able to make this great gift without crippling himself financially. Great confidence is felt that his conditions will be complied with.

A MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 16.—Last evening Henry Seybold found in an isolated ravine the decomposed and mutilated remains of a woman, who had apparently been dead a week or ten days. The sum of $11 was found about her clothing. The remains were interred today in the Potter's field. At the Coroner's inquest a note-book was offered in evidence upon the fly-leaf of which the name of Ellen Flay was written in connection with some accounts with Mr. Husted, of Wabash. No one of that name is known in the locality where the body was found. The Coroner's inquest will be continued.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 16.—Arrangements are now being made by which Chicago will be connected by telephone with this city. South Bend, Laporte, and Michigan City will be joined in the circuit.

MICHIGAN.

A SAFE-BLOWING EPISODE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16.—Last night burglars made the largest haul their fraternity ever captured in this city. They entered the jewelry store of Anthony Zeirleyn, corner of Ionia and Monroe streets, one of the most prominent and frequented corners of the city, opposit the Morton, one of the principal hotels, and, though the store was lighted and the curtains most of them up, drilled the outer and inner doors of a Macneal & Urban double-door safe, punched out the dogs of the locks, opened it, and took its entire contents, including the iron cash-box inside, and carried them away in bags. They secured about $9,000 worth of watches, some 300 in all, including those owned by customers, diamonds, set and unset, rings, chains, etc., and $600 in cash. They effected an entrance by breaking out an inch glass in the floor of the third store from the jeweler, getting to it through a cellar, thence through a window, where they cut a pane of glass, to a second store adjoining the jeweler's, thence, taking out a set of drawers, through a wooden partition into the jeweler's. They had committed a burglary at a blacksmithshop to get the tools, and left them. They used a half-inch drill, and bored the hole into the lock with precise accuracy, and then, by means of punches and a sledgehammer, broke the dogs holding the tumblers of the locks.

A BOLD ROBBERY AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—William H. Roosa, a commission merchant doing business in the heart of the city, was knocked down at noon today while in his store alone, the clerk having gone to dinner, and robbed of $250 in his pocketbook. Two men visited the store and desired to see some butter, and one went with Roosa to the back side of the store to examine butter in the ice-box, his partner remaining at the front door, undoubtedly to stand guard. While Roosa was bending over the ice-box he was knocked senseless, probably with a slung-shot, and the robbery perpetrated. He remained unconscious until the return of the clerk, fifteen minutes later.

SUICIDE OF A DWARF.

MANCHESTER, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 16.—Mattie Mosher, aged 27 years, dwarfed and deranged on account of being severely stung by bees when only 2 years old, committed suicide here yesterday by taking poison. No cause is assigned.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE'S FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—At the meeting of the Common Council this evening Alexander Mitchell and E. H. Brodhead, Tax Commissioners, presented a statement showing that the total tax necessary to be raised on account of interest on the city's indebtedness and the sinking fund is $245,157.70. Controller Smith presented a statement showing that the total of the necessary tax levy for 1882 is $1,089,059.20. Some of the principal expenses are as follows: For general purposes, $102,692.23; fire department, $111,622.83; police department, $89,866.74; salaries, $71,285.58; bridge maintenance, $25,423.41; bridge repairs, $14,000; docking and dredging, $33,000; school repairs, $20,000; health fund, $9,104.26; printing, $4,000; books and stationery, $3,000; total, $473,000; less from license and insurance receipts, $71,000—leaving a balance of $402,000; general city fund, $373,000; contingent fund, $29,000.

UP IN A BALLOON.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—An exciting balloon ascension occurred yesterday at Schlitz Park. The balloon, holding 65,000 feet of heated air, with the female aeronaut, Julia Le Comte, in the basket, was all ready. But an unexpected sensation occurred. When the monster airship shot upward, a sailor, name unknown, who was aiding with the ropes, was carried up also, clinging to one of the stay-ropes and dangling in the air. The horrified spectators were expecting to see the unfortunate man dashed to death on the streets below, but in a few moments a rent was made in the silk covering, the air escaped, and the balloon, over a thousand feet in the air, slowly settled down until it landed in a field a mile from the place of starting, where both passengers escaped uninjured.

IOWA.

A YOUNG LADY AND HER PISTOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 16.—The little town of Madrid, fifteen miles south of Boone, is greatly excited over a shooting affair that took place there Saturday. Miss Hattie Myers met Adell Harmon in a hardware store, and, drawing a revolver, shot at his head. The ball struck just below the ear, and forced through the throat, inflicting an ugly and dangerous, though not necessarily fatal wound. Miss Myers was disarmed, and is under arrest. The cause of the shooting is not known, as Harmon is a married man, but there are the usual surmises in such cases.

A WEDDING AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 16.—Dr. Z. J. Nutt, of Washington, D. C., was this evening united in marriage to Miss Fanny, eldest daughter of Hon. A. C. Fulton. The wedding was private. The couple left for Washington by tonight's train.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF FOURTEEN CHILDREN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 16.—Another old settler has passed away. Mrs. Berthenie De Lorimer, relict of the late Felix De Lorimer, expired yesterday, aged 89 years. She was a native of Connecticut, maiden name Fulton, and, with her parents, removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, at an early day in her life. She came to this city in 1844. Mrs. De Lorimer was the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom survive her, five living in this city. One of her sons, W. K. De Lorimer, is well known to the traveling public as a hotel proprietor and livery dealer in the recent past.

KANSAS.

CORNER-STONE LAYING AT ATCHISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 16.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church and parochial school in this city was celebrated with the usual pomp and ceremony, delegations being present from St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas city. All local Catholic and auxiliary societies participated. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Innocent Woolf, O. S. B., and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. William Dalton, of Kansas City.

WOMAN-STABBING.

An Epidemic of a Peculiar Crime.

New York World.

The curious law, if law it can be called, to which Quetelet first called attention, under which crimes of a similar character crop out simultaneously all over the world, appears to have been illustrated in the case of Dubourque, who stabbed six women on Fourteenth street on Tuesday afternoon. Today's European mail brings accounts of the trial at Bremen and subsequently at Strasbourg of a man named Théophile Mary, a hairdresser, born at Barr, whose vicious tendency took the form of inflicting slight stabs with a dagger on young women. At Strasbourg he attacked no fewer than eighteen, nearly all of whom he struck on the breast. He made his first appearance two years ago, when for a month he spread terror among the inhabitants, all efforts to capture him failing. He then vanished from Alsace, and some time afterwards turned up at Bremen, where he again distinguished himself by his dastardly attacks. Here, however, he was soon arrested, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and handed over to the Strasbourg authorities to be dealt with there. The eighteen young women whom the prisoner had wounded—none of them, fortunately, severely—appeared as witnesses against him. An expert declared him in the possession of his senses, ascribing his acts to morbid vanity, and the Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, to be added to the seven years given him at Bremen. The man is 31 years of age.

Another case indicating a similar proclivity is now reported, too, from Brabant, in Belgium, where on Saturday, Sept. 30, an officer in the Belgian army, Lieut. Vanderkelen, was sentenced by the Council of War of the province to twenty years' penal servitude for an attempt at murder committed under rather singular circumstances. Four years ago, on the 30th of July, 1878, in the middle of the night, a man entered stealthily the bedroom of Miss Amelia Howe, the young daughter of an Englishman then residing at Vilvorde, near Brussels, and in the dark struck her a blow with some sharp instrument under the right cheek, just above the carotid artery, and immediately made his escape down the stairs. No motive whatever could be assigned for this cowardly act, which evidently had revenge for its object, unless the blow was intended for the father. Next door was the house of Lieut. Vanderkelen, a young man of violent character, who, when quartered at Vilvorde some months before, had been in the habit of ill-treating his wife, beating his mother, and making such a noise in his house that the neighbors, and among them Mr. Howe, had made repeated complaints to his superior officer, which led to his being sent to Liège. There, having no one to interfere with his family affairs, he was suspected of putting an end to the family jars by inflicting wounds on his wife with a razor of which she died. The doctor who attended her ventured to make some remarks on the nature of these wounds, to which he replied by challenging him, and threatening to kill him if he ever alluded to the subject. And so to the credit of Belgian justice the matter was hushed up. Emboldened by the impunity of his first step on the path of crime, Vanderkelen seems to have remembered that he owed a grudge to his former neighbor, Mr. Howe, and started off to his empty house at Vilvorde to carry out his projects of revenge. A brother officer who lived next door saw a light in his room and heard some one moving about and the sound as of rubbing some instrument. Both he and Mr. Howe were convinced that Vanderkelen was the author of the deed, and mentioned their suspicions to the Commissary of Police, and confirmed them by showing the tiles that had been displaced on the top of the wall between the two gardens, and scraps of the plaster on the ground. The Commissary of Police thought it sufficient to call on Vanderkelen and ask him if he had seen or heard anything of what had occurred next door, to which he replied that he did not occupy himself about those people. No search was made, although everybody at Vilvorde believed the Lieutenant to be guilty. The Commissary had his own idea, which was that there was no attempt at murder, but that the young girl had tried to commit suicide. On being asked if he had searched for the instrument that she had used, he answered that he never thought of doing so. And he drew up a report in which he stated that the daughter of Mr. Howe had made an attempt on her life, and an *ordonnance de non-lieu* was returned. Nothing more would have been heard of the affair if some months ago Vanderkelen had not been found guilty of a similar crime. He was on terms of intimacy with the wife of the landlord of the *estaminet* where he lodged, and, being jealous of a journeyman wheelwright who was reputed to be her lover, attacked him in the night while asleep, and for this he was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor. At the trial reference was made to the affair at Vilvorde, a fresh inquiry was instituted, and he has now at last been found guilty, and has received the sentence which ought to have been passed on him four years ago but for the stupidity and thorough inefficiency of the man who filled the office of Commissary of Police.

A CORNER IN RUBBER.

The Troubles That Speculators Are Making for Those Who Use That Commodity.

New York Sun, Oct. 11.

There is dismay and rage among the rubber manufacturers. Speculators hold absolute control of the entire production of South America, and fix the prices of the raw material to suit themselves. In 1879 the raw India rubber, or caoutchouc, was worth but 72 cents per pound. At that point the speculators seized upon it, and, as a test of their temporary strength, put the price up to $1 per pound. Under that pressure a quantity was dragged into the market through channels over which they had not yet obtained control, and the price dropped to 80 cents in the spring of 1880. It has never since, however, go so low, for the speculators developed strength enough to cover the entire ground, and have made prices what they pleased. Just now they are higher than ever before. On Thursday they went up from $1.17 per pound to $1.23. Yesterday buyers were refused prices by holders on the pretext that there is no stock in the market, and that figures cannot be named until the arrival of the next steamer. This, however, is affirmed to be untrue, as it is said some 1,200 cases of rubber came in by the last steamer from Para, and are now being held until such time as the necessities of the manufacturers will compel them to submit to another heavy advance. It is feared that the price will go up to $1.50 before there is any drop. In this extremity the manufacturers have been spurred to an attempt at concerted action to protect themselves, and have called a meeting, which is to be held on the 18th inst., to devise measures for neutralizing in the future the power of the present speculators. The great trouble, they say, is that the men now controlling the supply of rubber practically own the Indians and small traders of the interior of Brazil, in the Amazon Valley, whence the material comes, having got a firm hold upon them by advances and systems of keeping them in debt, such as the Hudson Bay Company used to employ in dealing with the Canadians. To meet this condition of affairs, the manufacturers expect to be compelled to form a colony in Brazil, establish trading posts of their own, and so open up a rivalry in dealing directly with the Indians.

The consideration in all this business that most directly interest the public is that the higher the price of crude rubber the greater will be the adulterations to which it is subjected for manufacture into clothing, hose, springs, and all the other forms of general use. This adulteration is practiced by grinding up old rubber, vulcanized rubber, already reworked and adulterated rubber of all sorts, old shoes, old hose, old rollers, etc., and mixing it with a small percentage of the pure, fresh material. This admixture it is that causes the modern rubber shoes to pull to pieces so easily, clothing to crack, hose to burst, springs to crumble, and in all other sorts of rubber the development of such fragility and unreliability as it never used to possess.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Early yesterday morning Officer Sherrett, of the Twenty-second Street Station, saw three suspicious-looking men near the corner of Dearborn and Twenty-seventh streets, who ran away upon catching sight of the officer. Later Sergt. Arch and Officers Bonfield and Kay, believing these men to be the same parties they had seen earlier in the evening, instituted a search for them. Two of them were finally found at the corner of Clark and Taylor streets, and one of them made his escape by dodging under a lot of cars on the Michigan Southern track. The prisoner gave his name as Alfred W. Brown, and had in his possession a quantity of silverware and an overcoat. He was taken to the Twenty-second Street Station, where he is at present locked up. Later, in searching the district in the vicinity of Thirty-first and Butterfield streets, the officers found a silver water pitcher, and by watching without disturbing it were enabled to capture Edward Collins when he called for it. The pitcher was afterward identified by W. H. Hart, of No. 3126 Butterfield street, whose house was burglarized only a short time ago. Both men are booked and will have a hearing today.

An English Peer Gives Up Drinking.

London Truth.

At a temperance meeting held at Southampton last week the Earl of Lichfield stated that having been a "total abstainer" for twelve months, he would now join the Blue Ribbon Army, and he was forthwith decorated with the badge of that association by Canon Basil Wilberforce.

A General's Son.

Galveston News.

Capt. Prudence sees his young son in company with a boy of about the same age. Being very scrupulous about acquaintance, he asks his son: "Who is that companion?" "O father, his father is a General." "So young," says old Capt. Prudence, "so young and already a General's son. It ain't possible!"

On the Word of the Father.

Florence (S. C.) Times.

A colored woman in town recently gave birth to a child which weighed thirty-three pounds. The statement we have from its father, who weighed the infant himself.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
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Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER .... Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS .... Manager.

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FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21,
Only appearances here this season of the EMMA
THURSBY CONCERT COMPANY,
CONSISTING OF
MISS EMMA THURSBY,
MISS EMILY WINANT, Contralto,
MISS MAUD MORGAN, Harpiste,
SIG. FERRANTI, Buffo Baritone,
And the distinguished Pianiste, Mme. TERESA
CARRENO.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at the Box-Office.

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Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
A Splendid Triumph.
The Theatre packed to the doors last evening by an enthusiastic audience.
THE VERDICT---"A Remarkable Performance."
To-night--OTHELLO.
GEO. C. MILN as .... IAGO
JOHN L. BURLEIGH as .... OTHELLO
REPERTORY FOR THE WEEK:
OTHELLO—Tuesday, Wed. Matinee, Thursday, Saturday eve.
MACBETH—Friday.
HAMLET—Wednesday eve., Saturday Matinee.
Reserved seats should be secured in advance.
Next Week—The N. Y. THALIA THEATRE CO. in THE MERRY WAR, Johann Strauss' sparkling Comic Opera.

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In Simms' great realistic Melo-Drama,
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The Original Cast in Its Entirety.
ORIGINAL SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, COSTUMES, AND EFFECTS
Making a most thoroughly complete stage-picture in all respects.

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PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH EVENING by Prof. Liesegang's Orchestra, assisted by the Cornet Virtuoso, Sig. A. Liberati.
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LAST WEEK OF AMERICA'S TRAGEDIENNE,
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Supported by
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This (Tuesday) evening, Oct. 17, Miss Anderson will appear as JULIA in
THE HUNCHBACK.
Tomorrow (Wednesday)—The Daughter of Roland; Thursday—Romeo and Juliet; Friday—Pygmalion and Galatea; Saturday Matinee—Romeo and Juliet; Saturday Night—Lady of Lyons.
Next week—The Great and Only HERRMANN.

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Every evening during the week, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Comedians
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In an extravagant and most laughable comedy in four acts called
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The Dramatist of the Future.
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The American abroad.
Seats now ready.

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The Ragan Illustrated Lectures,
Magnificently Illustrated by
Superb Photographic Dissolving Views.
Thursday, Oct. 19—Florence and Pisa. Oct. 21—Ramblings in Rome. Oct. 26—Spain from the Pyrenees to Seville. Oct. 30—Southern Spain and Morocco. Nov. 2—Glimpses of Scotland.
Music by Lyon's Orchestra, 7:30.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Course Ticket, $2. Single, 50 cents. Farwell Hall Box-Office.

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Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
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Admission one-half that of any other theatre.
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

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Lake Front, adjoining Exposition Building.
Ten Dollars Worth of Sight-Seeing and Amusement for 25 cents. All the Natural
WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
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P. T. Barnum, the great Showman:—"Among my vast troup of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment."
438 *Fifth Ave., New York, May 9, 1880.*
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182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

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Notice is hereby given that the copartnership that had previously existed between W. C. Hickox and A. W. Rathbun, under the name of W. C. Hickox & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1882, by mutual consent, and the said W. C. Hickox assumed all of the liabilities of said firm.

A. W. RATHBUN,
W. C. HICKOX.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "D. A. M."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "The Hunchback."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. George C. Miln and John L. Burleigh in "Othello."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. John Dillon in "The State's Attorney."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. The Thursby Concert Company.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF FAIRVIEW Chapter, 161, R. A. M., Thursday, Oct. 19. Work on R. A. Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. H. J. GOODRICH, M. E. H. P. M. HARRIS, Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

CLEARING and fair weather and a slight rise in temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE rate of tax for State purposes for 1882, as certified yesterday by State-Auditor Swigert to the County Clerks, is 36 cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property, or 19 cents per $100 less than the rate for 1881.

THE aggregate yield of corn for 1882 is estimated at 1,680,000,000 bushels by the National Department of Agriculture, with a probability that this figure will be reduced rather than increased by the full returns of the yield per acre, which will be reported next month.

IT is not expected that the trial of Arabi Pasha will result in establishing legal proof of his complicity in and responsibility for the June massacre at Alexandria. "Not proven" will probably be the verdict. Arabi declares that the massacre was precipitated by the presence of the British fleet, which is probably true.

GRAVE charges are pending against Gen. Thomas Reynolds, who was for the eleven years preceding July 1, 1877, Pension-Agent at Madison, and is now Quartermaster-General of Wisconsin State militia. He is charged with having forged pension vouchers and pocketed pension money mailed to persons who have been dead for several years.

THE failure of the strike in the Pittsburg iron-working district is charged by the puddlers to Mr. Jarrett, the President of the Amalgamated Association, and they have accordingly undertaken to force him to resign. The puddlers, who had been earning $10 to $12 per day, were in a position to stand out for the increase demanded, while the finishers, whose wages had been much lower, were in favor of ending the strike, and finally carried their point. The puddlers accuse President Jarrett of siding with the finishers, and propose to punish him for it.

NOT having been formally notified of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, Mr. J. W. Doane was yesterday unable to state whether or not he should accept. Later, when Mr. Doane had been officially notified, he was still unprepared to give a final answer. From the fact, however, that Mr. Doane was nominated without his consent having been previously obtained, and in spite of a telegram absolutely declining the nomination, and in view of the heavy odds against any Democratic candidate in a district so largely Republican, it is safe to conclude that Mr. Doane is not overjoyed at the privilege of making a race certain to be a losing one.

SOME of the New York butchers are trying to prejudice the Eastern public against Chicago beef. In the same way London and Edinburg butchers set to work to turn the British stomach against American beef when it first appeared on the other side. But in this case as in that the public palate decides in favor of our beef. The New York *Herald* says that any one of sense knows that meat that travels a thousand miles in a proper atmosphere must be more wholesome than the flesh of animals that are killed in New York before they have recovered from the deteriorating effect of an exhaustive journey. It thinks the temporary loss to a few owners of stock-yards and other industries in New York that will follow the successful introduction of Chicago dressed beef will be more than made good by the gain to all persons who eat meat. The Chicago meat it believes will be cheaper as well as better than a great deal that comes from the New York abattoirs.

THE Prussian Government has recently published the official statistics of the food products of Prussia in the year 1881. The Boston *Advertiser* has made a compilation of these statements, from which we gather several facts. The population of Prussia is 27,260,000, but the people are largely dependent for food upon the vegetable crops. In 1881 Prussia produced of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and other vegetables a total of 2,050 pounds per inhabitant. The grain produced was only equal to 658 pounds per inhabitant, while the production of potatoes was 1,256 pounds. The other food products were kitchen vegetables. The Prussian crop of 1881 had more rye and potatoes than that of previous years, but in 1882 the yield of these staples is below the average, especially in potatoes; consequently there will be needed more imports of food. The autumn estimates of Prussian crops are stated to be in all departments from 20 to 25 per cent too high. From these statements the conclusion is that Prussia will need large quantities of wheat and corn to eke out its supply of food. An important fact bearing on this question is that it is now cheaper to obtain wheat at Berlin from Chicago than from Russia. The reason is that the Russian crop is so light that its surplus will be smaller than for years. This explains why wheat is already high at Berlin, and it is expected to be still higher throughout Prussia.

MAYOR HARRISON last evening vetoed the ordinance passed by the City Council the previous week providing for the infliction of heavy penalties upon minors purchasing or offering to purchase liquor in a saloon. The Mayor's objections were that the penalties were arbitrary and unnecessarily severe, and his recommendation that the ordinance be so amended as to leave the amount of the fine entirely within the discretion of the police magistrates, inside a fixed maximum, was concurred in, and the ordinance amended accordingly and passed. As the ordinance now stands the police magistrates, provided they are superior to the pressure and influence of the saloonkeeping interest, will use wise and parental discretion and impose no fines whatsoever except where a good purpose can be served by punishing the minors guilty of violating the ordinance; but as every police magistrate must depend upon a majority vote of the City Council for his place, and as the saloon interest invariably controls the Council, there is not much encouragement to hope for such an enforcement of the ordinance as will protect the youth of the city against temptation and ruin.

THE RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

The result of the Republican county primaries yesterday indicates pretty clearly that unless some unforeseen combination is made over night Mr. Louis Wahl will be nominated for County Treasurer on the first ballot today. Friends of Matson and of Hanchett, the leading candidates for Sheriff, are favorable to the nomination of Wahl. They know that he could bring votes to the ticket and render its election probable; and there are no objections of nationality or locality to be raised against him either by Hanchett's friends or Matson's. His nomination would leave them relatively where they were before. As nearly as the vote can be figured out at the present writing Wahl has secured about 130 delegates in the city and Hutt eighty-one. If the country delegates are evenly divided Wahl will have 160 on the first ballot and Hutt 101. Wahl's vote is likely to be greater than this rather than less, and Hutt's much less rather than greater. Hutt comes from a Democratic ward and is not a growing candidate.

For Sheriff Seth Hanchett has probably secured more delegates than any other one candidate, but is still far short of a majority of the convention. The city vote may be roughly estimated thus:

Hanchett	95
Matson	74
Mann	30
Doubtful	12

It is apparent that Mann's delegates hold the balance of power, and those credited to him, especially from the Eleventh and Fourteenth Wards, are more favorable to Matson than to Hanchett. Allowing for Hanchett's strength in the country towns, the delegates are about evenly divided between him and the Matson-Mann combination. The contest will be exciting and full of interest, and so close that no man can now foretell the result of it.

For County Judge Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat seems to be ahead, having carried eighteen out of twenty-one delegates in his own ward—the Twelfth—where Judge Loomis resides, and most of the other West Side wards.

There is no opposition to the renomination of Judge Knickerbocker for Probate Judge.

The other nominations depend so much on the results of the votes for Sheriff that nothing can be said about them definitely. It seems to be settled, however, that Mr. John M. Smyth can have one of the West Side Commissionerships, if he will take it; and it is believed he would help the ticket in the Ninth and Tenth Wards. Another West Side canddate who has carried his own ward is Dr. C. F. Plautz, of the Fourteenth. Manierre, of the Eighteenth, is likely to be the North Side candidate, and Miller, of Farwell, Miller & Co., may be the South Side candidate, though this is by no means certain.

The convention will be a lively one. If it has as much wisdom as it has energy and push, it will put up a ticket that will sweep the rotten McDonald combination from the field.

MATSON FOR SHERIFF—WHY NOT?

The Republican County Convention will make no mistake today if it nominates Canute R. Matson for Sheriff. Why not? He combines more elements of strength than any other candidate. This may be said without disrespect to any of them, and with the kindest feelings for Hanchett, between whom and Matson the contest virtually lies. Matson has the advantage over all his competitors in point of nationality, residence, and actual qualifications for the office of Sheriff. He is a Scandinavian, and the Scandinavians have always been an important element in the Republican party. He lives in the northwestern part of the city, where there is the greatest need of closing up the party ranks. He is admirably fitted by education and experience to discharge well the duties of the office, having been one of the very few Justices of the Peace in this county who while in office gave satisfaction to the entire community.

Matson's character, personal and official, is above reproach. There is no blot or stain upon it. His record in the Coroner's office is as straight as a string. He accepted that office most reluctantly. It was crowded upon him two years ago. He was then a candidate for Sheriff. Mann carried the convention, and his friends, merely to add strength to the ticket, nominated Matson for Coroner. If he was a good man to "add strength to the ticket in 1880," why is he not a good man for that purpose now?

In order to show how Matson aided the ticket in 1880 we invite attention to the following figures from the official canvass of the votes cast in that year:

	Votes received.
For Coroner, C. R. Matson	55,491
For President, J. A. Garfield	54,818
For Superior Court Judge, Kirk Hawes	54,454
For State's-Attorney, L. L. Mills	54,419
For Sheriff, O. L. Mann	52,729

Matson received 673 more votes than Garfield, 1,037 more than Hawes, 1,072 more than Mills, and 2,762 more than Mann.

The convention today owes the nomination for Sheriff to Mr. Matson. He only accepted the nomination for Coroner two years ago upon the distinct pledge of some of his present competitors that they would support him for Sheriff "next time." The persons who made these pledges have it in their power to nominate Matson today. Will they keep faith with him?

Seth Hanchett is a good fellow and an old soldier—but so is Matson. Hanchett has a lucrative office now. The convention could do a proper and graceful thing in renominating Hanchett for his present office and giving the Shrievalty to Matson. This is a year in which the Republican party of Cook County must put its best foot forward if it is to have a ghost of a chance of carrying the election.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

At the close of harvest there was a very enthusiastic estimate of the wheat crop of the country, the figures being extensively published to show that the yield would be in excess of 600,000,000 bushels. Upon this estimate there was a general expectation that our surplus would be so great that wheat would be a "drug" in the market, and farmers were urged to forward it without delay and accept what they could get. The intimation was that the earliest to market would obtain better prices than those who should follow later.

THE TRIBUNE denied the correctness of this theory. It denied the truth of the estimate as to quantity. Already, at the middle of October, the estimate of the wheat crop has fallen to about 500,000,000 bushels, and as the grain is thrashed the figures tend to a lower aggregate. Last year the granaries were swept clean, and the ordinary stock of wheat carried from year to year was more nearly exhausted than it had been for many years. So close had the old stock been drawn down that for many weeks the supply of new wheat as it has been thrashed has been taken direct to the mills for flour. To replace the exhausted stock required many millions of bushels, but it has not come forward in great quantity.

The amount of wheat needed to meet the American consumption for bread and seed is, as THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly shown, increasing every year, and will be considerably greater this year than last. These as well as other reasons go to show the additional demands upon the crop for this season and point out how largely the earlier estimates of the surplus must be reduced.

There is an impression that but little or no grain has gone forward this season, and that the alleged increase in rates of transportation has prevented shipments. This is hardly borne out by the facts. The receipts of wheat in this city thus far this year will compare well with those of 1881, and even of 1880, at the same date. The first demand for wheat was, as we have stated, to meet domestic demand, and to replace the exhausted stock ordinarily held over. How far this is true may be seen by the fact that wheat has been selling in Minneapolis at 91 to 93 cents, against 97 cents in Chicago, the cost of transportation being 20 cents a bushel between the two points.

The exaggerated stories of the probable yield of the American crop, and consequently the magnitude of the American surplus, has been freely published abroad and believed there. The foreign demand has therefore been controlled and limited for two reasons. One of these is, that an average good crop has been produced abroad which is sufficient to meet all present demands, and the other is that the belief in an excessive surplus on this side causes confidence that this country can be called upon at a later date and at lower prices to supply whatever deficiency may exist.

The producers in this country, however, are under no such stress as compels them to sell at present prices or at the present time. There is hardly any market at present in Europe for American wheat; there is even less market in New York for export, the purchases for export being confined exclusively to orders to fill up stocks, and not for business of a speculating character. The grain that goes forward is to meet this demand, and there is now and has been so far fully as much sent forward as there has been any demand for. If more grain was sent forward for export it would not command a market; it would not cause an additional bushel to be sold, but would, perhaps, have the effect of reducing the price.

There being no market and no sale of wheat for export beyond the comparative small quantities needed to keep up stocks, and this being supplied from Chicago, there is really outside of Chicago no market. Wheat sent from the interior to St. Louis and other places for the want of a market has to be forwarded to this city, where alone it can be sold. It is no wonder, therefore, that the receipts of wheat at various ordinary places have practically ceased.

In the matter of corn the unusual lack of receipts is more easily explained. There is no corn. Last year's production was exhausted—that is, there were no stocks held over, and there is no surplus of corn this year. The seeming slack movement in wheat is simply a trial of patience and endurance. Those who hold the grain in this country regard it as a safe investment, even if it be held until next year, and there is no purpose of parting with it until it is sent for at compensating prices. That such prices are certain to be obtained no person familiar with the amount likely to be for sale has any serious doubt.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC ROADS.

A Washington dispatch reports that Commissioner Armstrong has returned from his official trip over the Pacific roads, and that he sees nothing in the complaints of the people of the Pacific Slope against the railroads that calls for redress. The complaints made by local points of discrimination he dismisses as of a piece with the complaints of all local points because they do not get as good rates as the terminal points. The Pacific roads have carried the abuses of the special-contract system to a refinement unknown in the East, but this the Commissioner of the Interior Department thinks is an inevitable part of competition.

These utterances are in remarkable contrast with the practically unanimous drift of recent legal decisions, and will certainly jar upon the ears of the public. On goods shipped from New York, say to Reno, Nev., freight is charged from New York to San Francisco and back several hundred miles to Reno. When a California farmer takes his stuff to the railroad depot to be shipped to San Francisco the charges are made proportional to what the stuff will realize in the market. The railroad takes not what it earns for its services, but what it can extort from the shipper. The Pacific roads not only charge San Francisco merchants who ship heavy goods by sea higher prices than those who do not patronize the waterway, but they now compel shippers by rail to sign contracts not to ship at all by water. Not only that: they do not allow merchants who have made contracts with them to sublet any of the transportation to the unfortunate merchants who have offended by importing their goods in ships. The road "boycotts" these merchants.

At a recent convention of farmers in California to nominate an anti-railroad State ticket, a merchant of San Francisco showed a letter addressed to him by the Central Pacific stating that if he continued to make protests against their charges they would either raise their charges to him or would refuse to do business for him at any price. The iniquity of such a threat by a corporation which has acquired enormous wealth by the exercise of the privileges of the common carrier is evident to the merest tyro in affairs.

Railroad abuses have been carried in California to such an extent that that State is today the most complete illustration in existence of the modern tendencies to monopoly. Oriental wealth and industrial depression are simultaneously created by the same causes. Nowhere else does corporate interference produce so intense a form of political corruption. Nowhere else have the powers, the privileges, and the wealth of the common carrier been so plainly derived from the grants of the public. Yet in the face of all this Commissioner Armstrong waves away all the railroad abuses of California as not calling for any remedy. He will find that the public do not agree with him. These abuses call for a remedy, and it is preëminently the duty of the Railroad Commissioner of the Interior Department to see that it is applied.

DISGUST OF DEMOCRATS WITH THEIR COUNTY TICKET.

Evidences are forthcoming every day that the county ticket selected by the Democratic Convention last week has created a great deal of dissension among various classes upon whose united support its only hope of success rests.

In the first place the respectable Democrats are disgusted that Mike McDonald and his lieutenants should have been allowed to run the convention. McGarigle was nominated as McDonald's man. His candidacy is a double offense to self-respecting Democrats—first, because it denotes that the McDonald gang, with Joe Mackin, Hildreth, Cullerton, Lawler, Sweeney, and other strikers, control the Democratic machine; and, next, because reputable Democrats are as averse as reputable Republicans to the prostitution of the criminal justice of Cook County to Mike McDonald's dictation. It is notorious that McDonald has for years been the boss of the gamblers, "con" men, and roughs of Chicago. He is the man who undertakes to protect them from police interference, bails them out when they are arrested, provides counsel for them, stands by them and sees them through whenever they are in trouble. The police power has been paralyzed as against a certain class of gambling-houses and disreputable resorts through McDonald's influence. It would be about the worst thing that could happen to this city if McDonald's word should become law in the Sheriff's office as well as with the Superintendent of Police. The administration of justice under such conditions would become a farce, and the lawless and criminal classes would be practically unrestrained.

The nomination of Mr. Seipp for County Treasurer and his acceptance thereof after repeated declarations that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances have not palliated the offense of McDonald's dictation to the extent that was expected. It is felt that Seipp has lowered himself by lending his name to help elect a scurvy and dangerous ticket, and that the fat office held out to him for four years has corrupted his sense of propriety. His name when used for such a purpose has not the strength which it would have under other conditions. Moreover, there is a widespread sentiment among the German-Americans that there are others among them besides brewers who have claims and qualifications for the lucrative offices, and there will not be the formidable rally of German votes for Mr. Seipp and the weak ticket he is trying to carry which the McDonald crowd has expected. A man like Seipp cannot even by indirection play into the hands of a man like Mike McDonald without being more or less defiled.

The men selected as candidates for County Commissioners have confirmed the respectable Democrats in their opposition to the ticket. There is a well-grounded suspicion that a deliberate raid on the County Treasury is contemplated, and that the selection of candidates for the County Board has been made with reference to their pliability in the future. Mike Wasserman is represented to be the keeper of a second-class saloon on the North Side; Pat McCarthy is a stevedore or coal-heaver, and Ochs a liquor-dealer on the West Side; Leach is an employé of one of the express companies and lives on the South Side. It is perfectly clear that such men are not fitted by occupation, experience, education, or associations to sit in the County Legislature and distribute the vast fund which is subject to their administration, but their unfitness is notably increased by the fact that they were put forward at the instance of the same gang which insisted upon McGarigle's nomination.

The disaffection among the local Democrats which is due to the dictation of the McDonald-Mackin gang and is freely expressed upon the streets by the business men who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket is further increased by the Irish resentment in Bridgeport at the defeat of Healy, who was a candidate for nomination as Sheriff. Healy was born and reared in Chicago, is a young man of excellent personal habits and good associations, has had practical experience in the business of the Sheriff's office, and would have been an acceptable candidate not only to the Irish but to the entire party. He was shoved aside to make way for McGarigle, who has resided in the city but a few years and who had no other claim than the stubborn support of Mike McDonald and his friends and retainers. The Irish voters are in no humor to be appeased at the affront which was thus put upon them.

The character of the Democratic County ticket as a whole, and the pernicious influences which are at the back of it, suggest to the Republicans the nomination of a ticket which shall present the strongest possible contrast. If the Republicans should put a ticket into the field which would command but little if any more respect than the Democratic ticket, there would be merely a choice of evils, and the Democrats would vote for their own ticket on party grounds, while thousands of Republican voters would remain away from the polls altogether. If, on the other hand, the Republicans put up a ticket of strong men, worthy of the confidence of the community, the business classes will make an unusual effort to elect it in order to avoid the menace of the McDonald rule, and it will receive the support in whole or in large part of many Democrats who are avowedly disgusted with their own ticket. The fact that the leading county officers to be elected this year are to serve four years, double the old term, furnishes an additional reason why the best available men should be chosen, and why the defeat of the McDonald gang should be made certain by the character of the Republican ticket.

THE Sultan is once more engaged in suppressing an uprising of the faithful; a serious revolt having arisen among the Hedjaz Arabs, who have rebelled with the intention of bringing about the nomination of a rival Caliph, which would arouse dissension in the Mohammedan world. The Sultan is so alarmed at the headway the rebellion is gaining that he has decided to order the construction of a line of railway into Arabia by which he can quickly move his troops. Entertaining a strong belief that the rebellion owes its origin to English intrigues, he has addressed a note on the subject to the English Government, which in reply assures the Porte that it will continue to support the Sultan's sovereignty over his Arabian possessions.

A VERY NERVOUS LION.

The report of the committee appointed by the English Parliament to investigate the proposed scheme of a tunnel under the channel between England and France is calculated to make even the Sphinx break its immemorial silence and indulge in a hilarious guffaw all by itself in the solemn solitudes of the desert. It would be impossible to regard this report as anything but a huge international pleasantry did not that eminently grave person, Sir Archibald Alison, who never indulges in a joke, head the committee, and that grim old warrior, the Duke of Cambridge, into whose interior a joke could not be fired by a columbiad or one of Admiral Seymour's eighty-one-ton guns, come out promptly and indorse the report.

We must accept the report, therefore, as a serious reality, and all future navigators of the channel, however much they may regret it, may as well understand that the tunnel has received its blow of grace and go provided with their own wash-basins hereafter if they wish to escape the ravages of professional stewards who make a handsome living off tourists' stomachs. The report, however, in itself is such a curiosity that it deserves passing notice. The committee state that if such a tunnel should be made a fortress of the first class should be built at the English mouth of the hole, with guns all trained to bear upon its black jaws. Then the tunnel should have a portcullis, which of course would be shut down as soon as the French trains were found to be coming through. But if they have a portcullis, which coops up the invaders in the darkness under the sea, what is the need of the fortress? And when the portcullis is shut, how will the fortress be able to fire shot and shell and shrapnel into the tunnel without smashing the portcullis? Third, arrangements must be made to fill the tunnel with an irrespirable gas. If they can let gas on in sufficient quantity to choke up the tunnel with thousands of asphyxiated Frenchmen, what in the name of all the laws of war do they want of a portcullis and a fortress? There is no danger of a suffocated Frenchman invading England; and what is the use of shooting him after his soul has been blown out of him with gas? Fourth, measures must be taken to demolish the land portion of the tunnel and the temporary flooding of the main tunnel. But if they can flood the tunnel, what need is there of gas, and portcullis, and fortress? After cooping up the Frenchman in the dark, shooting him and suffocating him, why drown him? But they pile horrors upon horrors—Pelion upon Ossa. Fifth, complete preparations must be made to destroy the whole tunnel by mines! But if they are going to destroy the whole thing the moment it is known that the Gallic excursion-trains have left their end of the hole, why all this needless enginery for flooding, filling with gas, shutting up the tunnel, and bombarding it? After cooping up the Frenchman, shooting him, suffocating him, and drowning him, why blow him up? Any one of the previous processes for manslaughter would leave even the toughest Frenchman sufficiently dead for all ordinary sepulchral purposes and warrant his relatives in going into mourning. We can see no practical purpose in this cumulation of killing unless they intend in the final process to dismember him and cut him up in sufficiently small pieces for fish provender. Probably the Frenchman himself, after any one of these diabolical schemes had overwhelmed him, would care little for the remainder, and would be a disinterested spectator of the various cheerful arrangements made for his dissolution by the grim Duke of Cambridge; but at the same time there is a superfluity of riches in this aggregation against which tender natures will protest, and Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to take action at once. It may be that the Frenchman, like the old woman's eel in the frying-pan, after he has been shot and suffocated will get so used to it that he won't mind the other killings, but at the same time even a Frenchman ought to be protected from such a variety of posthumous discourtesy.

Lastly, the report says that the committee entirely disapprove of the tunnel. As the fate of the tunnel scheme depends upon this report, why didn't they say they disapproved of it at the outset, and save the public such an aggregation of horrors? But in the enumeration of these we become aware of the cause that leads the committee to disapprove of the whole scheme. It is the fear of a French invasion, the possibility that some fine morning a French army may come pouring out of the English mouth of the hole and take possession of Albion! De Lesseps is at last avenged. If he and Victor on Egyptian soil could menace all Admiral Seymour's naval monsters on the water, and all Sir Garnet Wolseley's troops on land, what might not an army of De Lesseps do once they got through the hole and swarmed over English soil?

Now that the tunnel has received its finishing blow and the traveling public, *nolens volens*, must encounter the horrors of the *mal de mer* on the turbulent waters of the channel instead of gliding swiftly and smoothly through its quiet subterranean depths by rail, should there not be a conference of the Powers to compel England to mitigate the terrors of this channel passage as far as it is possible? At the very least ought she not to be compelled to furnish every tourist with a brand new tin basin and a free passage across? Has she, through fears of Gallic invasion, the right to prejudice every stomach that accompanies its owner over that watery waste which bears her name and bid it stand and deliver? Has she the right to take healthy, blooming, happy people upon their quays and land them in France dejected, dispirited, wrenched, and wretched wrecks, merely because she is afraid that a French army will come through the hole, when every one knows that the moment such an army started all England would be in front of them and all Germany behind them in a jiffy, and that they would perish miserably between, unless they could pull the hole in after them? Well may the Sphinx laugh and all the mummies smile when they hear of the extraordinary nervous tremor of the British Lion as that noble animal contemplates the possibility of an underground swoop of the French eagles upon him in some unguarded moment that finds him with drowsy head between his outstretched paws.

THE exposition of the alleged efforts on behalf of the Department of Justice to procure the conviction of Dorsey and Brady by bribing the jury will not stand the test of analysis. It rests upon affidavits of two men who have been engaged in the work of corrupting juries in the past; of Dickson, the foreman of the jury, who violated the instructions of the court, and has shown himself to be suspiciously solicitous to convict the Government of an effort to corrupt him; and of detectives whose business in such cases never commands any great amount of respect. But aside from the character of the witnesses summoned by the counsel for the star-route criminals to prove the attempt of bribery the affidavits which have been made fail to substantiate the theory of bribery, but seem to show that Government officers, believing that efforts were being made to bribe jurors for the benefit of the accused, sought to head off the attempt, and, if possible, to procure evidence of the proposed corruption in case it were carried out. It may or may not have been a mistake on the part of the subordinate Government officers to go into the detective business, but the undertaking certainly does not warrant the theory that they were trying to bribe the jurors. For the rest, such a theory is too absurd to commend itself to intelligent judgment. There have been no recent evidences of such exaggerated and misguided patriotism as would induce private persons to contribute liberally of their own money to bribe jurors to convict Government thieves, and there is certainly no fund at command of the Department of Justice and no expectation of a Congressional appropriation to be used for purposes of bribery. The story is altogether too thin.

RECENT experiments, says *Engineering*, go to show that the gun of the future will be a breech-loader, built up of an indefinitely large number of very thin coils or tubes, each put on at such a tension that when a certain pressure is set up in the bore of the gun the whole will be subjected to exactly the same strain, thus utilizing to the utmost the strength of the material. Both theoretically and practically, however, a gun of this kind is exceedingly difficult to make. The earlier Armstrong guns had numerous very thin coils, and over and above the great cost of a structure built up in such a way, it was very difficult to regulate the exact amount of shrinkage to be given to each coil. The Woolwich system reduced the number of coils and thickened them, thus departing further from the ideal standard. Krupp first tried guns of steel cast in one solid mass; they naturally failed; and he eventually approached more and more to the methods adopted in England, without, however, ever abandoning his material—steel. Modern experience tends to show the soundness, both in theory and practice, of the system of building up. All ordnance now manufactured of any great power consists of a steel tube surrounded by either massive wrought-iron coils, as in the Woolwich guns; lighter and more numerous coils, as in the Armstrong; steel tubes or hoops, as in the Krupp; or steel wire and hoops, as in the latest Armstrong. Even at Woolwich, the stronghold of wrought-iron, the superior merits of steel appear at last to be acknowledged, and it seems probable that after a few years the use of wrought-iron will gradually have disappeared.

A RESIDENT of Manchester, Eng., who has recently been traveling in this country, writes to the Manchester *Guardian* calling attention to the great number of drunken women to be seen in the streets of that city. "Having lately returned from America," he says, "where a drunken woman in the streets is a *rara avis*, and where women are never seen drinking in the saloons with men, except in the most depraved places, I perhaps notice it more than those who, living here, have got accustomed to the sight. In Manchester I see with horror and disgust that it is a common sight, and one to be seen at any hour of either day or night; and in our public and crowded thoroughfares women and girls—mere children—may frequently be seen reeling through the streets, fouling the air with profanity and obscenity. It is a frightful state of things and ought to be looked into and remedied by the law. I can assure you that, though not very squeamish, having lived out West among desperadoes and diggers many years, I shivered with horror and loathing to hear the frightful and obscene language indulged in by these young girls—all unchecked by barman or master. Can nothing be done to prevent this?"

THE professional rat-catcher keeps the bodies of his victims, skins them, and sells the skins for mink and ermine fur. One of the craft tells a reporter of the New York *Mail* the following about the business: "I knew a man in New Jersey who had a very peculiar way in which he captured his living. He was in the habit of carrying a flute with him whenever he went on his business. He would go into the room where the rats were, and set his weasel to work. Then he would play on his flute. The rats that escaped from the teeth of the weasel would run toward the man, and, apparently charmed by the sound of the music, would nestle beside him. Then the cold-hearted fellow, taking advantage of their innocence, would set upon them and kill them one by one. I know another man who sang to the rats in the same manner, and with the same result. Of all the animals easily affected by music, or, rather, by rhythmic sound, rats are the most susceptible. I have known rat-catchers to earn $300 in a single season by using their weasel alone, and the man I mentioned to you who used to flute is now retired from business and owns a house in Chicago."

THE receipts of grain at Chicago for the first nine business days of October, 1882, were 3,814,144 bushels. For the same days in 1881, 1880, and 1879 they were, respectively, 5,584,096 bushels, 7,487,121 bushels, and 6,118,144 bushels. This is a falling off of from 33 to 49 per cent as compared with those years. The receipts of hog products for the same period in each year shows a falling off of 50 per cent this year. The visible supply of corn on Sept. 30, 1882, was 6,653,504 bushels. On Oct. 1 last year there were 27,381,974 bushels in sight. If the crops are so heavy this year, where are they? There must be some extravagant figuring, or else the farmers have all turned speculators. We have never had so favorable a fall for thrashing and marketing grain as we have had during the past forty days.—*New York Hour.*

The farmers are short of old corn. They have not any; their stock on hand is fed up and sold out. New corn has not yet come into market, and can't before cold weather. As to wheat, the Grangers do not intend to accept 75 cents a bushel if they can help it. They propose to hold on till next year for better prices. The railroads will have to lower their freight rates if they want to get the grain this season to haul. If they continue to demand high freight they may as well side-track their trains.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* has another revelation of Mr. Conkling's conduct in the Electoral Commission affair. It is that Mr. Conkling, being one of the inventors of the commission, expected to be a member of it, but, as he had expressed strong opinions with regard to Louisiana, Hayes telegraphed to have him kept off from the commission, and the caucus put Mr. Morton in the place which Conkling expected; that Conkling still had power to prevent the installation of Gen. Hayes; and that a plan was formed by which Conkling was to do this, and was to be elected President of the Senate in place of Ferry, which, the Vice President being dead, would bring Conkling to the Presidency pro tempore, with all its advantages in securing the nomination of the next convention; that Morton prevented this fine plan by a personal appeal to the carpet-bag Senators, who had before been gained to the plan by Senator Jones. Because of the detaching of these, Conkling was not chosen President of the Senate, and consequently had no personal inducement to play the game of preventing the election of Hayes.

AMONG the lesser commodities known to the druggist trade is the eyestone. In former times persons of wealth and forethought carried the article in a vest pocket. Travelers, in particular, blinded by cinders, were prepared with an eyestone: it was clapped into the cinder eye, there roamed at will, hunted the cinder with speed, and thrust it out. The demand for these stones has fallen off very largely, but they are still kept and sold in considerable quantities. In regard to the use of the stone for the purpose in question the fact seems to be that its movements are regulated by its shape, and by a formation on the flat side or base of the stone, similar to a blade in a turbine water-wheel. The whole resembles a shell just begun—before the cavity was formed, if shells were so formed, but which they are not. The stone is composed of limestone, and vinegar or any acid by its action upon it causes motion. The stones are found in the seashore on the Pacific coast, being gathered there by sailors.

THE assessed value of property in New York State is $2,681,257,606, but it is estimated that the real market value of this same property is $7,000,000,000. If this estimate is correct, the assessed value represents less than 40 per cent of the real value. The chief discrepancy is in personal property. This estimate of real value would give an average of nearly $1,400 to each man, woman, and child in the State; but there is no State in the Union, probably, where the distribution is more uneven.

IMMENSE numbers of penguins resort to the lonely isles of the great Antarctic Ocean, and it is estimated that on Macquarie Island alone day and night, 30,000 or 40,000 of them are continually landing, and as many going to sea. These birds have become so thoroughly adapted to an aquatic existence that they are incapable of flight—their wings having in the course of ages been transformed into a kind of flipper or fin, by which they are enabled to traverse the sea with extraordinary rapidity. They bound through the water like porpoises, face the roughest weather bravely, and are not deterred by any gale from seeking the bottom in search of food. On land they display much less agility, walking in an erect posture with a clumsy waddle. When alarmed, however, they throw themselves on their breasts, and shove themselves along with their wings and feet, using a somewhat similar action to that of swimming; and in this way they move with such speed that it is difficult for a man to keep up with them.

SOME writers who claim to be well informed ridicule the evidence that the financial outlook of the country is squally. But at least one well-known public man having the courage of his convictions sounds a warning. Here is what Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said at Boston the other night:

The question of the greenback remains to us from the War, and the shame is ours that it is not settled. It remains a claim, unheeded now when times are good, unnoticed now when times are prosperous, but a broken pledge, which, if distress and panic shall come in the land, will rise up and curse our prosperity and hold the Republican party responsible that we have not yet done our duty. Whether we will or no we have got to force that question and dispose of it, or it will remain and do us harm. And this is not an idle warning when I tell you this: should the balance of trade ever turn against this country and there be much demand for the export of gold the gold will be drained, the silver will remain, gold will go to a premium, and we will be upon silver resumption just as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

An astronomer says that the best time to see the comet is a little before 5 o'clock a. m. A little before 5 o'clock is also a fine time to sleep.

A Wood River, Idaho, paper says that two women of that place killed a bear one day last week. What they were talking about is not known.

Henry Ward Beecher says that he does not believe the time for prohibition has come. Mr. Beecher has evidently been postponing his fall shopping.

Tariff-Commissioner Porter is charged with doctoring that portion of the census returns which related to the debts of several Southern States. Mr. Porter appears to be very small beer indeed.

A checker match for the championship of the world is to be played in Boston next week. Checkers is a game in which men move little chunks of painted wood all over a board. It is concluded by one man calling the other a liar.

Waiting in pain, and yet 'tis best to wait,
For waiting lends a zest to all we win,
And brings attainment with a fullness in—
Like wine of grapes, which come to ripeness late.
We chafe at dull delay and chide the fate
Whose shuttles seem athwart our hopes to go
The tissues of defeat. Then we begin
To gage the good we seem to miss—how great.
Not half divine the first faint glimpse of land
To eyes which have not ached with constant watch,
And hearts which have not prayed against despair.
Wild storms and baffling calms make dear the strand
Of Doubt's dark sea, and, landing, first we catch
The triumph joy of safe possession there.
—*From "Waiting," by S. J. Tilden.*

Charles was a little boy who loved his Mother dearly, and whenever she told him anything he was very careful to Obey.

One day in the Spring when the birds were singing and the buds on the apple-trees were almost ready to burst into beautiful white blossoms Charles asked his mother for Ten Cents to buy Marbles, for the ground was getting dry and the other boys were beginning to enjoy their favorite Sport. "You can have the money, my son," said the Mother, "but you must promise me not to play for Keeps, and every night that you can come home and tell me truthfully that you have not disobeyed your Mamma I will give you a Large Red Apple." And then she kissed him Fondly, and he went gayly away to School.

But before Charles had gone very far he met Thomas Tough, who was a Bad boy. Charles told Thomas about the Ten Cents that his Mother had given him to buy Marbles with, and also told him that he could not play for Keeps, unless he was willing to go without the Red Apple.

When Thomas heard this he said: "Give me the Marbles that you are going to buy, and I will play with them for Keeps, and after School is out we will Divide what I have won, for I am a Superior Player. Then you can truthfully tell your Mother that you have not been playing for Keeps, and will receive the Red Apple."

So Charles gave his Marbles to Thomas, and after School was out asked him how many Marbles he had Won.

"I did not Win," replied Thomas. "I struck a Hard Crowd, and lost."

Then Charles was sad, for he was a pretty Tender-Hearted little boy, and began to Cry. But presently he said to Thomas: "You are a naughty boy, and I hate you Very Much."

And then Thomas hit Charles in the Nose, and threw him down in the Dirt, making his new pants look very bad indeed.

So when Charles reached home he told his Papa all about his troubles. When he had finished his Papa said to him: "You don't know as much as Thompson's Colt, and I am going to Take a Crack at you myself."

Then he gave Charles a good Licking, and sent him to bed without any Supper. And when Charles had lain on his Stomach for a while, because he felt more Comfortable that way, he said to himself: "No more Blind Pools for me."

Do you not think he had a Great Head, children? I do.—*From "Tales for the Toddlers," by Mark Hopkins.*

PERSONALS.

The death is reported of Dr. M. Allatini, the Turkish philanthropist, founder of the great Jewish schools in Salonica, and leader in many works of unsectarian charity in Greece and the Ottoman Empire.

The unhappy Emperor of all the Russias, on returning to St. Petersburg from Moscow, at his first meal in the royal palace, found, it is said, a Nihilistic proclamation wrapped in his table napkin, placed there by a disloyal page.

President Arthur brought away from Boston a small baton made of wood taken from a tree which overshadowed Daniel Webster's birthplace at Franklin, N. H. It was presented to him by Mr. Allen as a memento of the Marshfield celebration.

William Van Antwerp is about to have built on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-fourth street, New York, a four-story residence, in the baronial style of architecture. It will be trimmed throughout in rosewood, ebony, and other hard woods, and the windows will be of stained cathedral glass. The building will cost $150,000.

In the current number of the *Penn Magazine* Mr. Townsend Ward says that the firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, whose head, John Baynton, a merchant of eminence, died in 1773, lost so much by Indian depredations that, it is said, they had assigned to them in compensation what now forms the State of Indiana. Whether they felt satisfactorily compensated is doubtful, but their descendants today would, could they before them have held on to it.

New York *Herald:* Many years ago, while Chief-Justice Oakley was holding court, among others who applied to be excused from jury duty was a commonplace looking man with a few spots on his face. "What's the excuse?" asked the Chief-Justice, without raising his head. "I've got the itch!" said the man, with a scared look. "Let the clerk scratch him out," said the Judge without a smile, and called for the next man.

The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, late of Detroit, but now of Indianapolis, makes a vigorous protest against rented pews. He maintains that in the early times of Christianity all places of worship were free, and the services voluntarily conducted by ministers and others who had no stated salary. In those days the Lord's people paid the expenses by voluntary gifts. Mr. Pierson claims that renting or selling pews introduces a human and ungodly proprietorship into the Lord's house; that it fosters a self-righteous spirit in the ungodly who pay pew-rent; and that it tends to measure and weigh men by the money standard. He would have free-will offerings brought every Sunday, such as the people can fairly afford, and the expenditures limited by the amount of these offerings. Mr. Pierson is also earnest in his opposition to "unconsecrated airs warbled by paid choirs under the inspiration of brandy and vanity."

The late Mr. Harmon Pumpelly, of Albany, is the subject of an editorial eulogy in *Gilligan's Messenger*, which concludes: "We can recollect no man in the present generation, unless we except the late Earl of Wilton, who was so, who was such a remarkable example of the value of healthy exercise of mind and body. In the midst of his multifarious occupations he still found time to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of his admirable library, which was continually supplied with the best books in all departments of knowledge. He never abandoned his vigorous habits nor relinquished any of his important trusts."

lighted to associate with the young and retained a singular amount of youth and freshness of feeling. This is not the place to speak in detail of his charming home, which was always the seat of boundless hospitality alike to the poor and the rich. This good man has not lived in vain, for he has taught us the value of a healthy Christian life, which was full of sympathy for others, and of a Christian belief which cheered many weary souls."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Estimates of the damage done at Alexandria during and after the bombardment vary widely. Claims made by the owners foot up to nearly $17,500,000; but it is said that an eminent authority has expressed a willingness to rebuild and refurnish the entire property destroyed for $6,250,000.

In the year 1830 at the morgue in Paris there were received 400 corpses; from 1831 to 1847 the greatest number was 350; in 1848 it rose to 600; it fell in 1849 to 350; in the following years it rose gradually until 1870, from 400 to 800; then fell in 1874 to 550; in the year 1881 it was 990. The average by decennial periods, from 1830 to 1839, was 325; from 1840 to 1849, 375; from 1850 to 1859, 425; from 1861 to 1869 it rose to 650; and it was 675 from 1870 to 1879.

The hardships of French military law are shown by the case of a young man sentenced to pay a fine by a court-martial at Tours, for not presenting himself for military service. When a boy the prisoner went to South America. When he reached the conscription age he had no money to pay his passage home to France. He asked the French Consul to assist him, but was refused because the War office had not sent him an order to return. He spent five years in saving money enough for the passage, and then sailed for Marseilles. On arriving home he was arrested and condemned, though the court lightened the penalty.

An entire volume might be written on the eccentricities of French actresses. Mlle. Lea D'Asco, a lady well known to Paris playgoers, bought a fine specimen of a Turkestan bear for 1,500 francs, and, having placed him in a cage, devoted herself to the task of educating him. At the end of a month the bear had become so civilized that she placed an entire garden at his disposal. This no doubt might have answered very well if nobody but the actress had ventured to disturb Bruin's meditations, but everything does not happen as we wish it in this world. An old woman, a servant of Mlle. d'Asco, happening to go out in the garden a few days ago, the bear gave her a hug more generous than affectionate, from which she died.

The King of Holland, notwithstanding his eccentricity, may fairly claim that his conduct is a protest against the luxury and effeminacy of some persons who lay claim to aristocracy. One of the great Roman heroes, after leading his country to victory, rejected the material rewards which a grateful people offered him, and retired to his humble cottage to live as a common husbandman. The King of Holland cannot boast of having achieved any military triumphs, but he exhibits the same indifference to pomp and grandeur as the illustrious Roman. We are told that instead of dining sumptuously every day he personally superintends the frying of his own potatoes, which, together with a few glasses of beer, constitute his homely repast.

A heavy blow and great discouragement have fallen upon R. C. Tichborne Castro, "The Claimant." His steadfast and liberal friend, Mr. Guilford Onslow, is dead. That gentleman's fanatical belief in the flat imposture cost him from first to last £15,000, not to mention an enormous expenditure of time and trouble in the endeavor to work up influential sympathy for the captive. There is nothing for the claimant now but to suffer his durance as best he can. He will be out in spite of them all on Sept. 1, 1884, which is only two years off, and there is reason to believe that after emancipation he will start a public house—a good idea, for a man with such a career in the character of a British boniface would make a fortune in a few years.

MR. MILN'S HAMLET.

Last night at the Grand Opera-House Mr. George Miln made his first appearance on a new stage, that of the playhouse; selecting with characteristic daring the arduous rôle of *Hamlet* for his initial effort. The attempt, particularly in the circumstances, was so hazardous that only a most distinguished and unequivocal success could justify it and dissipate the fears and prejudices with which it must have been watched by many. Let us at once say the success was distinguished, and, if not unqualified, was distinctly of a kind to raise Mr. Miln, a youthful and raw recruit in a most difficult and overcrowded profession, to an honorable rank among its foremost veterans. From the first, his appearance, delivery, action, and bearing assured his success, and as the play proceeded and he warmed to his work his hold on the audience increased until the close of Scene I., when his passionate delivery of the passage winding up with "Though Hell itself should gape" put his ultimate success beyond reasonable doubt, and compelled an imperative call before the curtain.

To a rich, flexible, and finely-modulated voice, a perfectly distinct utterance, and as scholarly a pronunciation of the English as we have heard on the stage, Mr. Miln adds the charms of an almost unfailing grace of action, considerable facial expressiveness, a quick perception of delicate shades of emotion and feeling, and a passionate intensity of utterance that compel admiration and challenge criticism by the highest standards afforded by modern art. And all these gifts and graces he brings to the expression and development of a carefully-studied, rounded, and scholarly conception of the part; a conception which, whatever its failings may be, has at least the merit of being perfectly intelligent and consistent throughout. Without wishing to disturb points round which the dust of controversy has blown for centuries, we would merely say that Mr. Miln's conception of *Hamlet* seems to us, on the whole, to be as near Shakespeare's as we are ever likely to come; that is, a highly sensitive nature made melancholy by grave domestic occurrences, having his suspicions first aroused by supernatural agency and finally confirmed by a stratagem, and driven to feign a madness that at times became almost real in order to compass the ruin of his father's murderers.

In saying all this we would by no means suggest that Mr. Miln's performance is altogether satisfactory. Perhaps no performance of *Hamlet* ever will or can realize one's ideal of that most perplexing and intricate of dramatic creations. For one thing Mr. Miln lacks repose, and seems too anxiously on the look-out for effective points or chances of making them. His passion is apt to degenerate into something perilously like rant, and the high-pitched hoarseness and agony of his voice are at times so prolonged as to suggest an anti-climax. Notably was this the case in his delivery of the lines ending, "The play's the thing with which to catch the conscience of the King," and that other where, after throwing away the recorder's pipe, he cries, "You cannot play upon me." We note the fault not so much because it is one, as because it suggests the existence of a tendency "to tear the passion to tatters," in an effort to "tickle the ears of the groundlings." Mr. Miln's action, also, though uncommonly graceful, natural, and to the manner born, relies too much upon certain little tricks which, if not watched, may slide into mannerisms—such as a quick backward jerk of the head, elevating himself on tiptoe, a loud and rapid inhalation of the breath, and a frenzied backward and outward waving of the hands. But what most of all detracted from the general excellence of his impersonation was a constant projection of self. In the earlier scenes this was hardly noticeable, but in Act III. and onward Mr. Miln seemed too often to usurp the place of *Hamlet*, and destroyed the illusion elsewhere so artistically maintained by obtruding his own personality. This was probably the result of inexperience and its being a first night.

But, making all due allowance for these shortcomings, and others we may afterwards mention, the fact remains that Mr. Miln has scored a legitimate, well-earned, and undeniable success. Of the various innovations on the text, and new readings and constructions advanced, we need only say at present that these are much less bold than we were led to expect, and some of them appear to be improvements on the conventional readings. Of nervousness, Mr. Miln showed hardly a trace, and, although he had evidently many personal friends in the audience, the frequent applause and recalls before the curtain with which he was greeted were of too hearty and spontaneous a kind to be half-meant.

As to the other artists, they were on the whole good. Miss Allen gave an intelligent though unpoetic rendering of the hapless *Ophelia*; and Mr. Theodore an exceedingly careful and well-balanced though conventional version of *Polonius*. The *Ghost* of Mr. De Marbelle, in spite of its creaking boots and its (for a ghost) too varied elocution, was sufficiently funereal to be fairly impressive, and if Mr. Langdon's *Horatio* was a little suggestive of the very-headed villain of the provincial circus, it served as an artistic foil to the Prince. The piece was indifferently set, and splendidly received by a house that crowded the theatre to the doors.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of Turkish Political Excitement Over Egypt.

Victor Hugo Issues an Appeal in Behalf of Arabi Pasha.

Little Doubt Remaining that Arabi Will Get Some Kind of a Fair Trial.

Hangings Near Alexandria—Von Eisendecher—The Tiflis Mail—The Russian Winter.

Burning of the Steamship Frankfurt—The Irish Program—The French Commune.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says the Sultan's acceptance of Said Pasha's conditions for remaining in office—viz.: the abandonment of the Austro-German alliance, the acceptance of accomplished facts in Egypt, and the reëstablishment of the good understanding between England and France and the Eastern question—was only in principle, and that the Sultan really desires to frustrate Said Pasha's plans. The crisis continues.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* says it has reason to believe that there are good prospects of a friendly understanding being arrived at between France and England in regard to Egypt.

THE "TIMES"

says that, unless proper arrangements be made by the Egyptian authorities to procure a fair trial for Arabi Pasha and his fellow leaders, it is possible the British Government will require that they be handed back into English custody.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 16.—Arabi Pasha persists in declaring that he will defend himself, if denied English counsel at his trial.

It is believed in official circles that proof of Arabi Pasha's complicity in the June massacre at Alexandria will not be obtainable. It is claimed that Ninet, the Swiss Consul, can prove that many Bedouins were shot at Arabi's order for looting.

The evidence of Arabi's complicity in the June massacre is possibly insufficient to secure his conviction, but it leaves little doubt. "Not proven" rather than "not guilty" will be the verdict of impartial minds.

The correspondence between Arabi and various persons, which fell into Wolseley's hands after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, has reached the Foreign Office. There are 800 documents in the correspondence.

At private investigations of the rebel prisoners most of them objected to being questioned in regard to events which occurred prior to the outbreak, Arabi especially urging that they were covered by the general pardon issued by the Khedive. Arabi declares the June massacre was precipitated by the presence of the British fleet.

In regard to the defense of Alexandria, Arabi Pasha avers he acted under orders of the Khedive, and continued the war after the bombardment by order of the National Council at Cairo.

Sir Edward Malet announces that the trial of Arabi Pasha and his associates will not probably proceed, unless they are defended by English counsel, while the Egyptian Ministry has informed Sir Edward it will not be responsible for the government of the country if the English counsel introduces a method of procedure unknown to the Egyptian courts.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 16.—Baker Pasha, commissioned by the Khedive to reorganize the Egyptian army, proposes to concentrate on the line of the Cairo Railway the war material spread over Egypt, and select therefrom an equipment for the new army, and sell the surplus by auction. He recommends that Riaz Pasha undertake the organization of the police.

Two natives were hanged today at Damanhour.

INVALIDS.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 16.—The transport Nevada has arrived from Ismailia with 286 invalids. Thirteen men died on the passage.

VICTOR HUGO'S APPEAL.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—An appeal by Victor Hugo deprecating the execution of Arabi Pasha is published.

GERVILLE REACHE,

member of the Chamber of Deputies for Guadeloupe, offers to defend Arabi Pasha.

IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 16.—The Swiss Ninet, Arabi Pasha's adviser, expelled from Egypt, has arrived here.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

There has been a good deal of insinuation to the effect that the Duke of Connaught had no business in the army during the campaign in Egypt, and indeed that he was a good deal of a calf. But the fact seems to be that the young man did his duty. This is from an account of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir:

During all the work of the front line, the second line must not be lost sight of. As they lay 1,000 yards behind, itching to be in with the bayonet, shell and shot fell rapidly into their ranks, and it was a cruel time, for no blow could be struck in return. Several times when the storming line seemed wavering, the Guards were on the point of rushing into the mêlée, and the gallant young Duke of Connaught, who sat unperturbed on his horse amidst the rain of bullets, must have been much exercised to restrain the sturdy brigade from joining in the hand-to-hand fray. En passant, let a meed of sincere tribute be paid to the royal Prince, whose example has been excellent, and his bearing what it was sure to be, from first to last in the campaign.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.

A military writer in the London *Times* says of the night march of the British army across the desert to the attack of Tel-el-Kebir:

Then commenced a most remarkable march across the desert, our only guides being a few poles previously planted by Maj. Fraser, R. E., who, with some troopers, had gone over six miles of ground the previous afternoon and carefully taken the bearings. In case of this failing Lieut. Rawson, R. N., accompanied the advance guard and piloted the way by the stars. The idea of this night march was a bold and precarious one. Not only were we more or less ignorant of the nature of the enemy's works and the magnitude of his force, but there existed the possibility of our experiencing sudden checks, of being waited for and trapped, and, above all, the one dreaded and dangerous peril of getting intermingled in the dark, when, should confusion follow, there could be no distinguishing friend from foe, and sad disaster might have befallen us at our own hands in the mêlée.

A feeling of martial solemnity seemed to pervade the atmosphere as our army marched solidly across the bare shingle and sand. Scarce a sound was heard save the slow funereal step of the masses breaking the desert silence in tramping rhythm, which was occasionally caught up by a coolly night breeze, and resembled the beating of the sea rolling in on a pebbly beach. As time wore on, the men were now and again halted; many lay down and dozed through the brief intervals; others might be seen in profile wistfully looking at their rifles as they counted over the coming hours and appeared to be scanning the future; anon, a low murmur breathed through the ranks; the order to move on was passed in muffled manner until our destination was reached about 4 a. m., and all took one last short rest prior to the work that we knew to be so near at hand. In profound silence, with precision and systematic exactness, this wonderful night march had been executed in the face of a keen, long-sighted enemy. No confusion, no collision, no discovery: the facts speak for themselves, and will chronicle it a great feat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW POLITICAL PROGRAM.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—The demand for local self-government in the program of the National Conference includes the abolition of nomination by the Government to office and the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant. The Central Council of the new league will consist of thirty members, twenty of whom will be elected by county conventions and ten by the Irish Parliamentary party. The *Freeman's Journal*, reviewing the program of the National Conference, says: "It is strictly constitutional and parliamentary. Only within the lines of the Constitution can the battle of Ireland now be effectively fought."

THE MILITARY IN DUBLIN.

Elaborate military arrangements have been made by the Viceregal Lodge. Soldiers leave barracks only in couples. Half of the available force in Dublin will be retained in the barracks.

THREATENED WITH ASSASINATION.

Marwood, the hangman, is threatened with assasination if he comes to Ireland to perform executions.

WESTGATE.

Inspector Morrow left for Kingston today with the steward of the ship Gladstone to identify and bring home Westgate, the self-confessed murderer of Cavendish and Burke.

MICHAEL DAVITT,

in a speech at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, declared the only thing that could bring peace to Ireland was the recognition of the tenant's absolute ownership of any property in soil he has either created or purchased, and the right of undisturbed occupancy for the tenant.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

has returned.

DILLON

will not attend the conference of Irish Nationalists.

THE STRANDED STEAMER PRESTON.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The cargo of the steamer Preston, ashore near Branwick, is still being thrown overboard. Three tugs were in attendance, but nothing could be done towards floating the vessel. This morning the Preston remains broadside to the sea, in a bad position. No lighters or boats can get alongside.

LONGFELLOW.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, Lord-Mayor-elect Knight, and Lyon Playfair have joined the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the British grain trade of the past week, says: The weather continues favorable. Some provincial markets are a shilling higher for fine dry wheat. In the London market prices are unchanged. Flour is dull, but quotations were nominally unaltered. Malting barley is in steady demand. Old oats are hardening. The foreign wheat trade is in a state of suspense. Prices remain the same, except for red winter, which is about sixpence higher. Flour is quotably unaltered. Stocks are very heavy and imports likely to continue on a large scale. Maize is about two shillings dearer, the available supply being very small. Off coast cargoes are very quiet, buyers acting with great caution. There were fifteen fresh arrivals. Seven cargoes were sold, six were withdrawn, and eleven remain, nine of which are American. Over twenty cargoes are due this week. Sales of English wheat the past week, 54,807 quarters, at 39s. 2d. per quarter, against 61,378 quarters at 47s. 1d. the corresponding period of last year.

GERMANY.

AN OCEAN STEAMER BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Frankfurt was burned yesterday while at anchor in the harbor of Bremerhaven.

HATZFELDT.

The appointment of Count Von Hatzfeldt, Secretary of State, for the Foreign Office, is gazetted.

BURCHARD,

Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, has been designated Plenipotentiary of Prussia in the Federal Council.

HERR VON EISENDECHER,

present German Minister to Japan, will be appointed Minister to the United States.

CUBA.

DAMAGE TO TOBACCO.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Although the tobacco seedlings under growth in the Vuelta Abajo were destroyed by the cyclone, new seedlings can yet be planted, but the crop will be late and inferior, producing perhaps nothing above leaf of the second class. Remedios and Partido seedlings suffered little.

THE CELEBRATION

of the three hundredth anniversary of St. Teresa de Jesus, begun yesterday, will be concluded tomorrow. Today was a half holiday. Tomorrow will also be a half holiday. The celebration consists of grand high masses, religious processions, rowing matches, displays of fireworks, and the distribution of large sums of money to the poor.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from the Montceau-les-Mines reports that the gendarmes today discovered fifteen dynamite cartridges, with a lighted fuse attached, hidden near a school-house. The fuse was extinguished without explosion. Two thousand troops are stationed in the neighborhood of the town.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

for the protection of submarine cables held its first sitting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs presided. Business was confined to the presentation of credentials. Mr. Morton, United States Minister, and M. Vignaud, Second Secretary of Legation, will represent the United States.

TURKEY.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The Russian Government has recently been actively endeavoring to increase the number of Russian officers in the militia in Eastern Roumelia, and especially to secure the appointment of a Russian as Chief of Staff in place of the Frenchman now occupying that post, Aleko Pasha. The Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, is resisting Russian pressure, and is supported by the Porte and the other Powers chiefly interested in the maintenance of the status quo.

RUSSIA.

WINTER WEATHER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—Freezing weather has set in, and navigation has been suspended on the Volga and Kam Rivers on account of the drift ice.

SPAIN.

SERRANO.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The program of Marshal Serrano's new party was drawn up, but the terms have not yet been made public.

THE CAUCASUS.

A MAIL ROBBER.

ODESSA, Oct. 16.—The Tiflis mail has been robbed. The postillion was murdered, and 500,000 rubles stolen.

THAT WARREN CASE.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of the woman styling herself "Mrs. Maybell Warren," claiming to be the wife of W. H. Warren, the traveling man, and who took strychnine Sunday night and died, as detailed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The evidence before the jury all pointed to suicide, it being shown that Warren, who denied that they had ever been married, had told her that he was tired of her, and that he was going to leave her, whereupon she swallowed the poison. A verdict of suicide was returned, and Miss Browning, who had been arrested with Warren by the Desplaines street police, was released. Warren, in spite of the acquittal by the jury, will be held by the police, who think they have in him an old offender.

Early, English, and other styles of furniture, at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

NEW YORK.

Miss Marie Prescott Comes Up Smiling in Her Great Libel Suit.

Views of Henry George upon the Subjects Now Agitating Ireland.

A Cyclone Encountered at Sea by the British Steamer Orinoco.

Hotchkiss Recovers for Losses in a Stock Deal—A Mild Case of Smuggling.

American Riflemen Prefer British Guns—A Plea of Guilty by an Embezzler.

MARIE PRESCOTT.

SHE COMES UP SMILING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Marie Prescott, who is suing the American News Company for $20,000 damages for circulating a dramatic paper containing an alleged libelous article on herself, came into court this forenoon wearing a nobby suit and looking very determined. The room was filled with men, all anxious to get at every morsel of scandal that the case develops.

Ernest Harvier was the first witness, and he took his seat with an uneasy attempt at self-possession, the plaintiff adjusting her eyeglasses and gazing steadfastly upon him. Miss Prescott's attorney asked Harvier whether he was acquainted with S. J. Tilden, to which he replied that he knew him as a fellow-citizen. He had spoken to him several times. The witness was asked if he had laid before Mr. Tilden some great scheme for "working" the press of this country, by which he was able to make or unmake any person, to which he replied that he had not, and never had any such "system."

A LETTER

was produced at this point, dated New York, Feb. 22, 1881, addressed to Marie E. Prescott, Chicago, and signed by Ernest Harvier. The witness having admitted that he wrote it, Mr. Stafford proceeded to read portions of it. Among other things the writer said:

I once told Gov. Tilden of my system of press management, and of how I had the press throughout the country permanently organized to do certain things. He seemed pleased, and said: "Can you benefit anybody you please?" "Certainly," said I. "Then," said the Governor, "my boy [great laughter], your system is only half complete. It will not be finished until you can do another thing—organize the same papers to write the same people down"—and the Governor was right. [Renewed laughter.] This happened nearly seven years ago, when I was a mere boy, writing editorials for his (Mr. Tilden's) paper—the *World*. . . . It is a very cold day when I get left. . . . Perhaps I am deeper than you think. You must either abandon your professional career or postpone your domestic happiness.

The reading of the letter caused frequent

OUTBURSTS OF LAUGHTER,

in which the plaintiff joined heartily. The witness testified that he wrote editorials for the New York *World* five or six years ago. He claimed that he had been laboring for five years to cover up and keep back the facts that had been brought out on this trial. He desired to conceal the facts in the interest of the plaintiff.

"You wrote that article in *Nym Crinkle* for that purpose, did you?"

"Yes, sir."

Harvier then related how he had gone into a theatrical venture with Miss Prescott, and come to grief in Cincinnati. This was in the fall of 1880. When he parted company with her on the bridge between Cincinnati and Covington he had no talk with her about her being soon to become a mother. When she came to New York, he said, and went to No. 287 Fifth avenue to live, she was sick.

The recital of these incidents caused Miss Prescott to blush and utter angry protests to her counsel.

Mr. Harvier went on to say, when asked, that he had

NEVER THREATENED TO RUIN MISS PRESCOTT,

because he couldn't ruin her; he might have indulged in some apprehensions as to her future if she kept on as she was going. Witness, instead of trying to injure Miss Prescott, had offered to pay the expenses of the suit if she would withdraw her complaint, as he did not wish to be compelled to tell what he knew about her.

Something of a sensation was produced when the housekeeper of No. 287 Fifth avenue—a Mrs. Bontain—testified that when Miss Prescott was sick there Mr. Perzel was with her nearly every evening always until 10 o'clock, and frequently later. The landlady of the same place—Mrs. Crawford—testified that she had requested Miss Prescott to leave the house because she

DIDN'T LIKE TO HAVE ACTRESSES ABOUT,

and furthermore—here she said she did not like to give her other reason, but when informed that she must reply, said because a friend of hers had said it was quite enough to know of the character of any lady if she received visits from Mr. Perzel.

Harvier's office-boy testified that he had carried cords of letters to Miss Prescott, and that whenever she called at Harvier's office he was requested to take a walk.

Miss Prescott's husband, Mr. William Perzel, testified that they occupied a flat together in 1881, when they were engaged, "sharing the expenses," but since they had married.

A clerk in the health office testified that he had searched the records, but could find no record of the marriage.

After testimony to prove Harvier's reputation to be bad, etc., the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

HENRY GEORGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT LABOR REFORMER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Henry George, the labor reformer, arrived from Liverpool this morning on the Helvetia. The steamer reached quarantine last night, but the passengers were not landed until this morning. Mr. George was met and cordially welcomed by a committee from the Central Labor Union and a committee of citizens, Robert Blissert, Matt Maguire, Daniel Hurie, Aug Ernst, Franklin McCabe, Louis Block, James Mullane, and Edward G. Rowe, representing the former, and Charles F. Adams, L. F. Root, Col. C. H. King, Judge Evans L. Crawford, Prof. J. H. Broophy, and Lieut. Tremaine representing the latter. He was escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will remain a few days. Next Saturday a banquet will be tendered him at Delmonico's, and a public reception will follow at the Cooper Institute.

THE CALL FOR THE BANQUET

was signed by Perry Belmont, S. S. Cox, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. A. M. Sullivan, the distinguished Irish orator, now lecturing in this country, is expected to preside. Mr. George was found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after his arrival from the steamer. He looked and said he felt in excellent health.

"How long have you been abroad, Mr. George?"

"One year exactly," he replied. "I left New York Oct. 15, last fall, and arrived in sight of the city yesterday, Oct. 15. A rather remarkable circumstance, isn't it?"

"Where did you spend most of your time?"

"Principally in England and Ireland. When I landed Parnell had just been arrested, and I found the people in the greatest excitement. I myself, as you know, was subsequently arrested on two different occasions. The charges in each case were frivolous, and merely pretexts for exercising arbitrary power. The Government of England is simply a petty tyranny."

"What will be the future course of the Irish people?"

"It is at present impossible to say what they will do. Agitation has had the effect of educating the people of Ireland, and they are showing a much more manly and independent spirit than they ever did before. I look upon that as a very hopeful sign."

"Will

THE PLAN OF PEASANT PROPRIETARY

be successful?"

"No; I do not think the people will submit to any such arrangements. My idea is that they will demand to hold the entire land for their own benefit."

"What progress is the land movement making?"

"In England and Scotland the land movement is taking a much more radical shape than in Ireland. The outlook, however, is hopeful. My book, 'Progress and Poverty,' is in great demand over there. It has met with an immense sale, and a new sixpenny edition has just been issued to meet the demand from the poorer classes."

"How are the crops in Ireland?"

"The crops are very good, except on the west coast of the island, where they are somewhat damaged."

"How long do you remain here?"

"Only a few days. I intend to start on my lecturing tour as soon as I can arrange my dates and route."

Mr. George, in speaking of Dillon's retirement from Parliament, said it was caused entirely by ill-health. Mr. Dillon has been in feeble health for a long time, and his physicians said a change of climate was absolutely necessary. There was no truth in the rumors that the withdrawal was caused by differences of opinion with the Irish leaders.

STORM AT SEA.

EXPERIENCES OF THE STEAMER ORINOCO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The British steamer Orinoco, of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Line, arrived this morning, having safely passed through a number of violent storms on her voyage to and from Bermuda. The Orinoco sailed from New York for Bermuda over a week ago. A portion of her voyage to that port was exceedingly tempestuous. She passed through what was evidently a small cyclone when off the Bermuda coast. A gale blew from the northeast. There were frequent squalls, during which rain poured in torrents and the sea ran mountains high, the vessel shaking from stem to stern as each succeeding wave struck her. The steamer fortunately escaped damage, and arrived at Bermuda Saturday week. She sailed from there last Thursday for New York. On Saturday she crossed the Gulf, and when she reached the northeast side of it encountered what seemed to be

THE TAIL OF A CYCLONE.

Purser Dupont said the most satisfactory proofs existed that a cyclone was apparent. A gale from the northwest blew with unusual fury, making the vessel quiver from stem to stern; lightning flashed vividly across the turbulent waters; squalls were frequent, and the rain came down in torrents. The sky was gray and overcast. A red glare was seen in the eastern horizon, a forecast of an approaching cyclone. The storm lasted until late Saturday night. The Orinoco weathered it, but was tossed around pretty much by the heavy sea. No wrecks were reported by the ship's officers.

The small freight steamer Pomona, which sailed from Jamaica on the 6th inst., was due here yesterday, but she has not been heard from. G. Wessels & Co., 69 Front street, the agents of the steamer, have no fears for her safety. They say the Pomona has passed through without a mishap many a severe gale. They expect she will arrive today.

The Alvin, of the Atlas Steamship Company, which sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th, has not yet been heard from, although she was due yesterday. The delay, however, does not produce any concern with her owners.

A STOCK DEAL.

THE CASE OF HOTCHKISS AGAINST KENNEDY AND HUTCHINSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In the suit of Charles A. Hotchkiss against George H. Kennedy and William J. Hutchinson, formerly members of the firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., which grew out of certain stock transactions in relation to preferred stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, a demurrer was recently interposed by the defendants and argument heard by Judge Freedman. The plaintiff alleged that Hutchinson informed him that a combination had been formed to deal in preferred stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company; that large profits would result from it. Mr. Hotchkiss averred that he ordered Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. to purchase for him 3,600 shares of the Hannibal & St. Joseph stock. Hutchinson made the purchase at a cost of $406,400, and the plaintiff paid that sum.

THE PLAINTIFF DECLARES

that the representations made by Hutchinson were untrue. The value of the stock at the time this suit was begun was $113,393.42 less than the sum which was paid to Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., and the plaintiff asked judgment for that difference. A decision was rendered today by Judge Freedom, giving judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and answer on payment of costs.

EVASION OF DUTIES.

A NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLMA'AM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Collector Robertson has not yet decided what to do with the case of the New Orleans school-teacher, Miss Huger, who was caught with $5,000 worth of dutiable goods in her trunks when she came home from Europe on the Bothnia last Wednesday. The goods are now undergoing examination and valuation. The Collector is halting between two courses: whether to send the papers in the case to the District-Attorney, or to allow Miss Huger to pay the duties and take her goods. The seizure was made on secret information furnished the custom-house authorities to the effect that the lady in question went to Europe every year and executed commissions for others of her sex in the way of purchasing wearing apparel. At the custom-house, it is stated, on her arrival here

MISS HUGER WAS ASKED THE USUAL QUESTIONS

by the customs officers as to what she had dutiable in her trunks, and she replied that she had only a few presents. In the four trunks retained for examination were found twenty new and costly dresses, five valuable cloaks, eighteen dozen pairs of kid gloves, toys, books, fans, parasols, opera-glasses, female underwear, etc. The officer who made the seizure seems to entertain no doubt that an evasion of the duties was intended. The dresses were packed in such a manner as to appear at a cursory glance to be old ones. The kid gloves were concealed in the folds of the dresses and in a quantity of soiled linen. Whichever way the case turns, it will be a warning to people visiting Europe to not execute too many commissions for friends.

THE RIFLEMEN.

SUGGESTIONS BY COL. BODINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The committee appointed to select the American rifle team and to make arrangements for the international match in England next year met at the office of Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve this afternoon. Col. John Bodine, the Captain of the American team, presented a report. He said that the conditions of the late match were almost entirely imposed by the British Rifle Association, and, as he understood it, the coming match was to be shot under the same conditions. But if the return match was to be regarded as only one of a series of matches to follow, then Col. Bodine imagined that the British would not take the ground that all future matches should be contested with such weapons and appliances as

MUST SOONER OR LATER BECOME OBSOLETE.

Instead, in the coming match and in others to succeed it, each side should be allowed to suggest such changes as would seem expedient as to arms, appliances, conditions, distance, position, etc. A resolution was adopted in which the following recommendations, as a part of the conditions for the match in 1883, were made: First, the use of the wind gage; second, the use of the barley corn sight of practical strength, thin at base, as approved by the War Department in 1879, in use in the United States army, and as approved by the National Guard of various States; third, enlistments on or before Dec. 31, 1882, to make National Guardmen eligible. Col. Bodine said sentiment should be disregarded and rifles procured that would place the American team on an equal footing with the British. In time America would be able to produce a superior weapon, but that was not so now.

WILLIAM V. BROWN.

HE PLEADS GUILTY TO THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There was a remarkable outcome to the case of William V. Brown, the assistant bookkeeper of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, indicted with Seneca V. Holloway, the teller of that institution, in defrauding the bank of at least $50,000 by means of false entries on the books. The trial, to the surprise of everybody, came to a very abrupt end. After the opening of court Mr. Moses G. Vail, who had been associated with Brown's counsel, Mr. Dittenhoefer, rose and said that the prisoner desired to withdraw his plea of not guilty and plead guilty. In taking this step he had carefully considered his duty to his client, and in advising him to withdraw the plea of not guilty he had

CONSULTED THE INTEREST OF THE YOUNG MAN.

He was convinced that under the one item of $40,000 which his client was charged with entering on the books of the bank on Nov. 25, 1881, against the Mercantile National Bank, the case, if given to the jury, could not result in anything short of a conviction. The lawyer hoped the Judge, in passing sentence, would temper justice with mercy. This proceeding was against the judgment of Mr. Dittenhoefer, who was certain no conviction could be had, as none of the evidence had showed intent to defraud. Brown was brought to the bar, changed his plea, and was remanded for sentence. A number of the jurymen were in favor of an acquittal on the ground of no intent to defraud.

JOHN PENDER.

HE WILL SAIL FOR ENGLAND TODAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mr. John Pender sails for England tomorrow without accepting the seat in the board of the Western Union Telegraph Company to which he was elected at the general meeting last Wednesday. Mr. Pender has not accomplished, it is said, the chief purpose of his visit to America. He sought to secure such a modification of the contract made last spring by the cable companies with the Western Union as would throw the cables open to all land lines in the United States and prevent the laying of new cables across the Atlantic. In this purpose he was defeated by the Managers of the Western Union, who expressed perfect satisfaction with the existing arrangements. An executive officer of the Western Union Company said today that if Mr. Pender thought his election as a Director of that company anything else than

A MERE EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP

on the part of the Western Union he made a very great mistake. Mr. Pender's election had not affected the price of the stock, and that his refusal to accept the honor, if he should not take the seat, would be equally without effect. Mr. Pender takes back to England no Western Union stock. It is understood that he was anxious to do so, but that there were serious obstacles in the way. It is not impossible that after his arrival in England satisfactory arrangements may be made.

It was reported in Wall street today that Mr. Pender's refusal to accept the seat in the Western Union Board was the outcome of a serious quarrel between him and Mr. Gould, but Mr. Gould's friends deny that this is so.

MINNESOTA.

A POOR OPINION OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Sir Richard Keene, of Ireland, who has been shooting for some weeks in Southern Minnesota, and has arrived here on his way home, says that, from what he saw of the condition of the farmers and the nature of the soil, he thought that the State had been very much overrated. For mixed farming and cattle-raising it was better suited than for wheat-raising, but the great drawback was the bad water. In addition to this the mosquitoes were terrible—so bad that large fires were built to create a smoke that would drive them away. Into this smoke the mules would rush helter-skelter to escape from the winged torments. But with the Western country as a whole he was very much pleased.

ITEMS.

THURLOW WEED'S HEALTH NOT IMPROVING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—It is now evident to the members of the family of Thurlow Weed that he is growing weaker daily, and they are not as hopeful as they were last week. The chill yesterday lasted over half an hour, and came on without any premonitory symptoms. This was the third attack of this kind which he has had since Saturday, Oct. 7. The chills, which greatly weaken the patient, are succeeded by severe attacks of vomiting, which serve to still further prostrate the patient. This, in connection with Mr. Weed's advanced age, serves to greatly retard his recovery.

"UNCLE RUFUS" HATCH

is contemplating an extended and thorough tour through the West. He will visit his cattle-ranch in the Indian Territory in a few days, and return in time to sail for England the first week in December. "Uncle Rufus" will take some of his choice "bulls," however, to England to prove the high grade of cattle raised on Western plains.

A STOLEN CHECK.

Some idiot stole a check this afternoon drawn to the order of C. I. Osborn & Co. by Parsons, Bramwell & Co. for $13,150 from the Certifying Teller's window of the Continental Bank. Payment was at once stopped.

GRATEFUL RECIPIENTS OF CHARITY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The following dispatch has been received:

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 15.—*New York Maritime Exchange:* Many thanks. I will draw as directed. The official reports are devoid of encouragement. There are fifty-eight new cases. Three physicians are down with fever. Without doubt many cases fail to be reported on account of physicians not being able to get over all the ground. Our people are grateful for your generous contributions and substantial aid.

D. G. BRENT, Chairman.

THE KIRALFYS VS. BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

In the Superior Court chambers today Judge Treedman called up the case of the Kiralfy Brothers against Bartley Campbell in the matter of the temporary injunction granted last Friday, restraining the author from arranging with J. H. Haverly or any other person than the plaintiffs to perform the play "Siberia," on the ground that he had entered into an agreement to write the play for them. Campbell's attorney submitted a long affidavit denying that Campbell had entered into any contract or made any agreement with the Kiralfys, and that he had refused to do so because their terms offered were not satisfactory. Judge Treedman took the papers and reserved his decision.

ASKING A REDUCTION OF DUTY.

A large number of the leading dry-goods houses of the city in a printed circular addressed to the Tariff Commission urge upon that body a reduction of the duty upon brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, crash, handkerchiefs, lawns, and other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp are the component material of chief value. They ask a single and uniform rate upon all varieties of these goods not to exceed 25 per cent ad valorem.

MURDERED IN A SALOON.

Thomas Hammond, of No. 125 Greenwich avenue, was shot dead tonight by John Grogan in a beer-saloon in Washington street. Grogan caused the arrest of Hammond a few days ago for assault. Hammond threatened to kill Grogan, and, as the latter saw Hammond enter the saloon this evening, he fired, killing him instantly.

STEALING LETTERS.

Edward Stadholz, receiving letters of his employers from their lock-box at the post-office, thrust his arm through an opening and stole three letters from an adjoining box. Stadholz was arrested.

A STATE-STREET AFFRAY.

Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning, as a molder named Dan Tumis, employed by Furst & Bradley, was walking along State street, near Jackson, he was assaulted by two or three men and terribly beaten about the head. The assault seems to have been unprovoked, the only explanation offered by the assailants being that Tumis asked them for 10 cents. A large crowd was attracted by the fight, and Officer Swanson, who happened along, arrested two of the men who were pounding Tumis. As he had them in charge and was having something of a struggle with them some one in the crowd stepped to the edge of the curb, and fired three or four shots for the alleged purpose of attracting help, but Swanson, not understanding this, thought the man was shooting at some one, and leaving his prisoners, who had been fighting, collared the fellow who was shooting, and took his revolver away. Then seeing the two thumpers getting away, he dropped the shooter, but failed to catch the other fellows. When he turned toward the shooter again he, too, had disappeared, and the only prisoner was the assaulted man Tumis, who was taken to the armory by another officer and booked for disorderly conduct. He was assaulted early yesterday afternoon, he says, at the foundry where he works, by George Wilson, who burnt him badly upon the arm with a red-hot iron. He doesn't know whether or not to blame Wilson and his friends for the assault.

BLOODY HORSE-THIEVES.

They Kill a Sheriff and Shoot Two Citizens at Minden, Kearney County, Neb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—Sheriff James Woods, of Hitchcock and Dundy Counties, accompanied by a horse-dealer, some of whose stock had been run off by thieves, reached Minden, Kearney County, today, and found at the supper table in the hotel one of the thieves. They endeavored to arrest him, but a confederate who was sitting on the opposite side of the table drew a revolver on Woods, who then turned to run, but was shot in the back, and fell dead. The two horse-thieves and two others of their confederates jumped up immediately. The citizens tried to detain and arrest them, but the thieves shot two citizens, whose names are not learned, and made their escape. They are still at large. The town and county are thrown into the greatest excitement, and the people have turned out to scour the country for the murderers. Sheriff Woods has a wife and four children at Kearney. The place of the tragedy—Minden—is away from railway and telegraph lines, and the meagre facts were brought by a messenger to Kearney. The report came during a political meeting, and had the effect of breaking it up.

GRAY'S CONDITION.

Richard Gray, who was shot in the abdomen and arm by his rival, George Larkin, whom he tried to "pulverize," was reported as doing a little better this morning early. The County-Hospital surgeons seem to think that he has a fair show for recovery, but that there will be no certainty about it for some time.

Ward's Cream of Chalk. Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles, at druggist's and country stores and by T. J. Husband Jr., Philadelphia.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

In housekeeping great waste often occurs. Use Electro-Silicon and save silverware.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Have just received a line of Very Superior

Fur-Lined Silk Circulars

OF

Ottoman, Satin Rhadames, and Sicilienne,

Lined with

1st Choice Selected Skins

OF

Siberian Squirrel, Mink, and Royal Ermine,

With and without

Fur Trimming,

Which we offer

At Prices Worthy Attention!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HASKINS,

TAPESTRY DECORATOR,

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CHOICE

UPHOLSTERY, DRAPERIES,

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NEW DETECTIVE STORY

BY OLD SLEUTH.

The latest and best of this popular Author's Stories, entitled

The Giant Detective in Ireland,

OR OLD IRONSIDES ABROAD.

is out today in

THE NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.

Nothing can surpass the interest and excitement of this wonderful story. The author has made it his business to travel through Ireland and the other places in which the scenes are laid, and is abroad for that purpose still. Every one should read the first for himself, and its perusal will well repay him. The Fireside Companion is for sale by all news dealers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republicans Hold the Primaries for Their County Convention.

Calculations of the Candidates as to the Showing They Will Make Today.

A Fair Prospect that Louis Wahl Will Be Chosen as County Treasurer.

Mr. J. W. Doane Waited on by the Democracy—It Is Not Believed He Will Accept.

Delegates Elected to the Republican County Convention.

Following are the delegates elected to the Republican Convention which meets at McCormick Hall this morning:

In the First Ward the vote was very light. The delegates elected were Abner Taylor, Arthur Dixon, Daniel J. Wren, John T. Major, Francis A. Brokoski, Enoch Howard, Frank W. Warren, Dexter W. Nickerson, Fred W. Hunnerberg, and Isaac R. Gardner. They are for Wahl for Treasurer and Hanchett for Sheriff.

In the Second Ward something over 800 votes were cast. Of these 739 were for the following delegates, who will support Hanchett and Hutt: C. E. Coburn, George Beard, Charles Gross, George Mueller, George Brown, Martin Best, August Heiler, John Cunningham, A. Le Brun, Alexander Brown, and E. F. Brooks.

The Third Ward primary was a very quiet one. There were 401 votes cast, of which the Hanchett delegates received 280 and the Mann and Matson ticket 121. No other preferences were expressed. Following are the delegates: Ira W. Buell, E. G. Keith, J. R. Custer, John H. Clough, Jesse Spalding, D. E. Hall, A. B. Hallock, D. V. Purington, Eugene Cary, J. L. Barnum, Robert Hall.

In the Fourth Ward 206 votes were cast, all of which with one exception were for the regular ticket. The delegates selected are as follows: A. B. Farwell, H. N. Higinbotham, H. H. Belding, J. L. Woodward, J. J. McGill, Gilbert Montague, D. C. McKinnon, N. C. Draper, George P. Jones, S. D. Foss, D. H. Hammer, W. W. Watkins, H. B. Brayton, G. W. Couch, George T. Williams, C. H. Bradley, J. M. Hubbard, F. E. Barnard. The delegation is pledged to present the name of Henry Best for Coroner, but is not otherwise bound. It was learned, however, that about two-thirds of the number chosen favor the nomination of Louis Wahl for Treasurer, and for the office of Sheriff Mr. Hanchett appears to have the preference.

The Fifth Ward Republican primary was decidedly interesting. There were two tickets in the field, and about 6 o'clock the adherents of one of them—"the young men's ticket"—declared that the judges were crooked, and demanded that a man representing their ticket should be allowed inside to see fair play. This demand the judges refused, and locked the door, whereupon Michael Connors, with the assistance of three young men, crawled through the window, in the face of revolvers and clubs, and threats to "beat and blow out his brains." He wouldn't leave, so the box was passed to one Kolbe, who carried it up-stairs and kept it there for over an hour, the judges in the meantime refusing to receive any more votes. "The young men," however, opened a poll across the street, appointed judges, and held another primary. Consequently two sets of delegates from the ward will claim seats in the convention. The "regulars," who received 241 votes at one poll and 23 at the other, are as follows: John Raber, W. M. Cave, James Lyons, Paul Peipers, Matthias Deneer, George Holt, Edward O'Keefe, John Schlacks, J. G. Stephens, John Agnew, and M. W. Folz. They are for Hutt for Treasurer and Matson or Hanchett for Sheriff. The other set, who received 107 votes at the first poll and 185 at the other, are: T. H. McFarlen, C. E. Piper, Edward Elcock Jr., W. D. Kent, James Hamilton, A. C. Oldenberg, Michael Conners, N. R. Poller, John Anrich, S. Myers, and Samuel Boyden. They are for Hutt for Treasurer, but opposed to Mann. During the rumpus a man had his head cut with a bottle.

It was all one way at the primary in the Sixth Ward—the ticket put up by the club getting all the votes. There was no interest taken in voting, less than a hundred ballots being deposited. The delegation is understood to be for Matson for Sheriff and Hutt for Treasurer. The delegates are as follows: C. Tegtmeyer, Fred Zuttermeister, F. Lodding, John Huwald, Fred Warneke, Frank Fucik, John Vanderpoel, Charles Pfeifer, Henry Ludewing, Thomas J. Suddard, William Ludewing. Capt. McGrath is the choice for County Clerk.

There were two tickets in the Seventh Ward, but the names on both were alike save in two instances. There were 785 votes polled. The delegation is said to be chiefly Matson, with a few for Hanchett. For Treasurer Hutt was the favorit. The following are the delegates: C. W. Woodman, James Monahan, Adolph Muus, Lawrence Coogan, Frank Schubert, W. S. Powell, Henry Behrendt, James Duguid, C. M. Oliver.

The Eighth Ward delegates are Chris Mamer, John Stephens, P. J. Meaney, Nic Weber, T. F. Rooney, Thomas E. Gilmore, W. F. McCarthy, James F. Caulfield, M. F. Barrett, A. L. Hanks, R. V. Kennedy. There was no opposition to this ticket, which received 479 votes. The delegation is believed to be solid for Wahl and Matson, and for John Lussen or ex-Ald. J. M. Smyth for County Commissioner, and T. W. Sennott for Probate Clerk.

The Ninth Ward delegates are J. R. Wheeler, E. A. Blodgett, James Stroud, George Birz, Franz Amberg, M. F. Donaghue, John Brown, J. M. Getman, and J. L. Brennan. There was no opposition to this ticket either, and it received 299 votes. This delegation also is for Wahl and Matson, Smyth for County Commissioner, and Herrick for County Clerk.

The Tenth Ward delegates are James H. Burke, A. D. Ferren, George A. Johnson, Henry M. Deal, H. S. Paulson, and A. Patterson. This ticket received all the votes cast, 325 or thereabouts. As in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, the delegation is for Matson first, and solid for Wahl against Hutt. Smyth is the favorit for Commissioner.

In the Eleventh Ward 705 votes were cast. The polls opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 7, and the primaries were quiet and orderly, the rain, of course, preventing the collection of crowds. The Mann ticket carried, receiving 488 votes. The delegates elected are as follows: Monroe Heath, A. J. Snell, T. N. Bond, C. R. Barton, E. Nelson Blake, Graeme Stewart, Samuel Parker, John J. Brown, Walter M. Pond, Cuthbert McArthur, Dr. William E. Clarke, Charles H. George, Franc W. Parker, John L. Pentacost. The delegation is for Mann for Sheriff, but will favor Matson as a second choice. It is for Louis Wahl, if he has a show at all, for Treasurer, and for C. C. Kohlsaat for County Judge.

The following was the result in the Twelfth Ward: First Precinct, E. B. Baldwin and A. E. Braymen, who received 87 votes to 85 for the Loomis ticket and 79 for the Loomis-Hanchett ticket; Second Precinct, George W. Newcombe, H. H. Rice, and T. W. Torch Jr., who received 247 votes to 76 for the Matson delegates; Third Precinct, James K. Lake, F. F. Sherman, and J. A. Rocke, who received 75 votes to 67 for the Matson delegates; Fourth Precinct, B. McDevitt, George D. Buckley, and Alexander White—elected without opposition; Fourth Precinct, S. G. Seaton—no opposition; Sixth Precinct, Charles H. Crane and George W. Deal—no opposition; Seventh Precinct, Walter S. Hall and Kirk N. Eastman, who received 100 votes to 90 for the Matson delegates; Eighth Precinct, J. S. Varley and A. M. Searles—no opposition; Ninth Precinct, J. H. Dixon, C. H. Norton, and W. H. Beebe. Of these delegates five are for Matson, two for Mann, six for Hanchett, eighteen for Kohlsaat, three for Loomis, and seven uninstructed, or unpledged.

In the Thirteenth Ward the Hanchett delegation was elected by a vote of 361 to 241 cast for the Mann-Matson combination. Following are the names of the delegates: A. C. Knopf, John Sackley, H. L. Thompson, James Arnold, Allen W. Gray, J. Quirk, W. T. Greeley, W. H. Pugh, C. C. Peterson, D. K. French, and William Williams. There was considerable enthusiasm manifested by the Hanchett workers, the colored men of the ward appearing to vote as a unit in that direction. A large number of hacks and carriages were brought into requisition on both sides. For Treasurer they are generally in favor of Mr. Hutt.

The Fourteenth Ward primary was held at 222½ Chicago avenue. The meeting was conducted quietly. Only one, the "compromise ticket," was in the field, and 513 votes were cast. The delegation is unpledged. On the informal ballot they are expected to give to Matson, Hanchett, and Mann six votes each for Sheriff, and in the following ballots twelve and perhaps all will go over to Matson. Louis Wahl is supposed to have the majority or ten to fourteen votes for Treasurer, and the delegation is believed to be almost solid for Kohlsaat for County Judge, a few being for Gen. Smith. For Commissioner they will likely support C. H. Plautz, a resident of the ward. Following is the list of delegates: George Rahlfs, C. H. Plautz, Otto Tischer, M. M. Gernhart, A. W. Raffen, Charles Engber, Isaac Housam, A. P. Johnson, Fred Drake, William Eggert, E. N. Draffen, William Horman, Fred Wilk, N. Eckhardt, P. Knopf, Henry Bartell, Henry Elfring, J. Stampen.

The primary in the Fifteenth Ward, which was held at the corner of Larrabee and Centre streets, was comparatively quiet, although a full vote was polled. The ticket elected is as follows: Charles Catlin, William Greiner Sr., Thomas Hyslop, Charles W. Andrews Jr., Peter Mahr, John H. Hartwick, William Elsfeldt Jr., Eugene A. Sittig, William Armstrong, Frederick Junge, George G. Congdon. This ticket received 366 votes to 184 for the opposition. The delegation is so solid for Seth Hanchett that they have no defined preferences in filling the other offices. Many seem to prefer Louis Wahl, although both Stockton and Hutt have their friends. The chief fight was entirely outside of the candidates, it being a revival of the old plan of "downing" Conrad Folz, who headed a combination ticket containing Matson and six Mann delegates. The chief object of the fight was to prevent Folz from going back on the County Central Committee, for which he was defeated a year ago. The war was successful, and, as the result showed, Folz was snowed under by a vote of two to one.

The following ticket was elected in the Sixteenth Ward, receiving 222 votes to 180 for one headed by Col. Louis Schaffner: Gustav Schlotthauer, William Sprunck, George Knerr Jr., Martin Waldner, Louis Berger Jr., Louis Funk, Felix Buschick, Louis Warnecke, Henry Severin. The statements made as to the preferences of the delegates were contradictory. Some on the ticket said it was unpledged, others that all were for Louis Hutt for Treasurer and half for Mann and half for Matson for Sheriff—all for the latter if the former had no show. None of the delegates are believed to be for Hanchett.

In the Seventeenth Ward two tickets were in the field, which brought out a large vote. The contest was for Sheriff, and the fight was between Hanchett and Matson, and the ticket of the former won by a vote of 404 to 384. The friends of Matson, however, claim that the election was by the judges and not by the people, and that one of them, who happens to be a candidate, received some inducement to make the result as it was, and also that his appointment was irregular. The election, however, despite these claims, may be said to have been after the usual style on such occasions, and to all appearances as fair as could be expected under the circumstances. There were a few fights, and pistols were drawn as the result of some of the disputes, but no one was seriously hurt. The delegates elected were: John Johnson, James Kilroy, John Lutz, James Birmingham, Frank N. Nelson, J. Norden, Thomas Burk, and L. H. Kurzka, and while they are put down as solid for Hanchett for Sheriff, Matson will probably get two votes on the first ballot. They are against Murphy for Coroner, it is claimed, and undecided as to the other candidates.

The contest in the Eighteenth Ward was between the unpledged club ticket and one labeled "Mann-Matson." Nearly every delegate on the club ticket, although strictly unpledged, was pretty well understood to prefer Hanchett for Sheriff to either Matson or Mann, and the doubtful ones were relied upon to flock with the majority. The heavier end of the other ticket was commonly set down for Mann and the lighter for Matson, with a sprinkling of delegates who it was believed could easily be persuaded to go for Jack O'Neill as a dark horse. The primary lasted from noon until 7 in the evening and was tame enough at the start and for three or four hours afterwards. Then the votes began to pile in in lively style. For awhile it was nip and tuck, and at one time the friends of the unpledged were a little shaky over the result. Its adherents rallied, however, and the value of the club's indorsement was again established by a large majority. The unpledged received 294 votes and the Mann-Matson combination 136. The names of the delegates elected are as follows: Samuel B. Raymond, Jacob H. Tiedemann, C. R. Larrabee, Louis C. Huck, Wiley S. Scribner, A. M. Pence, Julius P. Meyer, John E. Burke, James A. Sexton, James Blattau, Wallace F. Kirk, James G. Miller, William R. Manniere, Frederick Heinze, C. H. Mulliken. All but six of the delegates are believed to be for Hanchett as against Mann or Matson, but are claimed as unpledged and ready to go for anybody who may be thought the strongest man. Some of the excepted ones, it is said, will go whichever way the majority goes. The question of Treasurer cut no figure in the contest, and the delegation is confidently claimed for Hutt. There are, however, a number of them—probably a majority—who will vote for Mr. Wahl.

THE COUNTRY.

The Hyde Park convention to elect ten delegates to the County Convention was held yesterday afternoon at Social Hall, Grand Crossing. The following delegates were elected by a four-fifths vote: C. F. Lynn, A. Wilson, A. Kantzler, W. L. Jones, W. C. Kinney, Fred Howard, H. A. Richards, E. T. Martin, G. F. Morgan, and C. A. Pendleton as representative at large of the Fire Department. The delegation is uninstructed, and by Mann's supporters is put down as nine for Mann and one for Matson, while Matson's friends claim that there are four for Matson and six for Mann. The First District, Hyde Park, eight delegates, was the only solid Hanchett delegation, and did not succeed in getting a representative upon the ticket elected. The ten delegates are stated to be solid for Woodbury M. Taylor for County Clerk.

The following delegates from country towns were chosen Saturday night, in addition to those already reported:

Northfield—John Stryker.
Bremen—Justus Weber.
Leyden—Mr. Bosenberg.
Orland—Mr. Eckhart.
Elk Grove—H. Thieman, for Senne for Commissioner.
New Trier—Paul Kelly.
Norwood Park—Mr. Jones.
Hanover—Charles Schultz.
Rich—William Arnold.
Schaumberg—William Freise.

These are all said to be favorable to Filbert for Probate Clerk.

Figuring on the Result of Today's Convention—Claims of the Candidates.

The names of the city delegates elected yesterday to the Republican County Convention which meets at McCormick Hall this morning are given elsewhere, along with the information, correct or incorrect, gathered by the reporters who visited the different polling-places as to the preferences of the delegates for the persons whom they wish to fill the chief places on the ticket—Sheriff and Treasurer. Information thus gathered is necessarily more or less incorrect, and even though the preferences be correctly given at the time there is often apt to be a change in the morning, or even just preceding the roll-call. The following table gives approximately the division of the city delegates between the different candidates for Treasurer and Sheriff on the informal ballot:

Ward.	Wahl.	Hutt.	Matson.	Hanchett.	Mann.
First	10	......	2	7	1
Second	......	11	......	11	......
Third	6	5	......	11	......
Fourth	12	6	8	10	......
Fifth	......	11	......	......	......
Sixth	......	11	5	6	......
Seventh	7	2	6	3	......
Eighth	11	......	11	......	......
Ninth	9	......	9	......	......
Tenth	6	......	6	......	......
Eleventh	14	......	......	......	14
Twelfth	14	7	5	6	6
Thirteenth	2	9	......	11	......
Fourteenth	18	......	6	6	6
Fifteenth	6	5	......	11	......
Sixteenth	6	3	5	......	4
Seventeenth	4	4	2	6	......
Eighteenth	13	2	5	10	......
Total	138	76	70	98	31

According to this showing there appears to be little doubt of the selection of Mr. Wahl for Treasurer, while as between Mr. Hanchett and Mr. Matson the result is problematical. When the combination were first made Mr. Mann and Mr. Hanchett ran together, at least so far as Mr. Hutt was concerned. Within a few days, however, the partnership has been dissolved, and Gen. Mann has been running since Sunday with Coroner Matson, with the understanding, it is believed, that whatever strength the former had should be thrown for the latter if the General saw that he himself was unable to make it. If the figures given above are reasonably correct, and this alleged arrangement is carried out, and Mann's delegates can be given to Matson, the probabilities are that Mr. Matson will be nominated. There are sixty county delegates who are not included in the above table. Of these a majority are probably for Mr. Hanchett, but the delegates from the country are so apt to follow the choice of the majority of those from the city that the first preferences of the members from the rural districts are of but little consequence.

In order to give all sides of the case, a reporter saw some of the prominent candidates, and got their impression of the situation about as follows:

HUTT AND HANCHETT.

The returns from the primaries were received by the candidates and their friends at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Hanchett, Hutt, Capt. McGrath, Tom Sennott, and a host of others with less ambition and pretension were in attendance. The reports seemed to please them as they came in, and the best of feeling prevailed. Mr. Hutt claimed that he would have 180 votes on the informal ballot for Treasurer, but was too much engaged to detail the basis of his calculations. Mr. Hanchett was more modest in his estimates, and claimed only 150 votes, but his friends were saying that if he got half he claimed his nomination would be a certainty. Capt. McGrath, candidate for County Clerk, was inclined to think, without detailing any of his calculations, that if a German was nominated for Treasurer he would be all right before the convention, and Sennott thought the same about his candidacy for Probate Clerk. None of them, however, were overconfident, for they were simply figuring on pledges made, and conscious, at the same time, that pledges in politics were not always reliable, and that it was possible for their opponents to make combinations this morning which would break all of their slates.

GEN. MANN AND HIS ADHERENTS

held forth at the Sheriff's office during the evening for the purpose of receiving returns from the various wards. There were present a large number of the county employés and active Republican ward politicians. In the outer office groups of men gathered here and there, buttonholing and quizzing each other, comparing notes on the day's work at the primaries, and discussing the chances of the various candidates. In one of the inner rooms the Sheriff and two or three of his clerks were busily engaged in figuring up the vote as nearly as they were able to make it out from the reports brought in from the primaries, and with two wards to hear from and one town they figured 108 votes for Mann, 108 for Hanchett, and only 40 for Matson. Along about 10 o'clock Coroner Matson arrived, and after cordial greetings had been exchanged he was conducted into Gen. Mann's inner sanctum, where a conference of nearly an hour was held. There was present at this conference Senator White, Deputy-Sheriff Burke, M. F. Tarble, the Sheriff's clerk, and a half-dozen personal friends of the two candidates. A great many things were talked about, and quite a lengthy discussion entered into as to the strength the Mann-Matson combination was likely to show in the convention. The conclusion arrived at was that Mann and Matson's votes combined were sufficient to prevent Hanchett from getting the nomination. There arose the delicate question as to which of the two—Mann or Matson—should withdraw in favor of the other, in order to bring about a nomination. Upon that point there was, of course, little to be said, but that little was very precise and peremptory. The advances were made by the Matson party, but Gen. Mann and his friends held out firmly. The result of the conference as nearly as one who was present could state it, was that Mann and Matson should each go before the convention, and that the friends of each should make a thorough canvass of the delegations or of their leaders, and decide which of the two was likely to get all or nearly all of the combined vote in the event of the withdrawal of either one of them. The Matson party were well satisfied with this, believing that Matson can do more to hold the Mann vote than Mann can accomplish with the Matson vote.

Another subject which was broached was

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION

of the convention prior to the commencement of its labors. A great deal of what the convention may afterwards do depends in a great measure upon the temporary organization. The Mann-Matson combination believe they can control this organization as against Hutt and Hanchett, but there are those who fear that the sentiment which has brought about the Hanchett-Mann combination of a few days ago in favor of a German for County Treasurer will seriously interfere with this newer combination. In other words, it is feared that some of the Mann delegates are tied up to Louis Hutt to such an extent that they will have to vote for him.

After the conference was over Gen. Mann was asked what he thought of his chances. He said he considered them still good, but there had been something curious in at least two of the wards—something which he was wholly unable to understand, having had no advices from men whom he relied upon to see to his interests. He claimed that his chances had been greatly impaired in certain wards—the Sixteenth as an instance—by the Congressional or Senatorial contests, and in the Fourth Ward the candidacy of Henry Best for Coroner, he thought, would prevent him from getting the entire delegation, as he expected.

As regards the other persons to go on the ticket, it is impossible to figure out anything except that there seems to be no opposition to Judge Knickerbocker, and that, as between Messrs. Loomis and Kohlsaat, candidates for County Judge, the latter seems to have a decided lead wherever the delegates have expressed their preferences.

Ex-Ald. Quirk, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who will have a great deal to say as to the temporary organization, in an interview last evening guaranteed that he would do the best he could towards promoting harmony in the battle which was sure to take place immediately upon calling the convention to order. The nomination of a temporary Chairman would have to come from the floor of the house, and he would recognize the first man to arise, as near as he was able to judge. Having been defeated at the primaries in his own ward, defeated fairly, as he thought, he had no ax to grind, and would be as fair and impartial in his rulings as his knowledge and ability would dictate.

Mr. Doane Returns to the City and Is Waited On by the Committee—The Chances Are He Will Not Run.

Mr. J. W. Doane, upon whom the Democrats of the First Congressional District thrust a nomination Saturday, returned to the city Sunday and was visible to his friends yesterday at his office. Mr. Doane has been resting for a few weeks at Put-in-Bay, and is apparently greatly rejuvenated by his freedom for a season from the cares of business. He was in his pleasantest mood yesterday afternoon when a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him and asked him if he intended to accept the nomination.

"I haven't decided yet," was his prompt reply. "The fact is, I haven't been formally notified of my nomination yet, and until I am I don't see how I can accept or decline anything. I have heard of it through the papers, of course, and one of the committee called privately to see me today. I have come to no decision, however, and shall make no answer until the committee waits upon me and I have more time to think it over."

"It has occurred to you, I suppose, that you will have a pretty large majority to overcome?" suggested the reporter.

"Oh, certainly. Everybody at all familiar with the district knows that. Several Republican friends have called upon me since my return and assured me of their support. As far as that is concerned, however, I suppose as many Democratic friends have done the same for Mr. Dunham. While there is a possibility that I might succeed, though the odds, I admit, are pretty much against me, the question which gives me the most trouble is, whether I can afford to leave my business even for a brief campaign, or for several months' absence at Washington in case the predictions of some of my enthusiastic Democratic friends should be fulfilled. I am not in politics, and haven't been for a good many years. I don't need an office and my business needs me."

"Do you know anything, Mr. Doane, as to the truth of the story that a pool of $25,000 has been made up to be put into the campaign in case you make the race?"

"No, sir, and I think I would know it if there was one. One thing is certain: if I become a candidate I shall not resort to the methods and the means which are generally supposed to be necessary to get votes. The position of Congressman, or any other, for that matter, hasn't sufficient attractions to me for anything of that sort. It has also occurred to me that this district—probably the most important one in the whole Northwest—is the very last place where money would do any good."

"Did any correspondence pass between you and the Democratic managers prior to the convention?"

"I received a dispatch last Tuesday, I believe, from one of the gentlemen, informing me that I could have the nomination if I desired it, and requesting me to answer at once. It was impossible to do this, owing to my remoteness from a telegraph office, but I replied as soon as I could, absolutely declining to allow the use of my name. I have understood, since my return, that my dispatch was not received."

"Do you feel any differently now, Mr. Doane, than you did when you sent that dispatch?"

"I have seen no reason," said Mr. Doane, with a degree of decision not calculated to comfort the Joe Mackin school of statesmen, "I have seen no reason to change my mind."

Having extracted this much from the recipient of Saturday's unsought honor the reporter left.

THE COMMITTEE WAIT ON HIM.

The committee appointed by the First District Democratic Congressional Convention to wait upon Mr. Doane, to apprise him of his nomination, performed that duty last evening at the Grand Pacific. The appointment was for 5 o'clock, but it was nearly 6 before the gentlemen sent up their cards to Room No. 211, which Mr. Doane is at present making his home. The call was a very informal one, and the committee consisted of Col. F. W. Tourtelotte, the Chairman; Messrs. William Best, Frank G. Hoyne, E. M. Phelps, Moses J. Wentworth, and Ald. Swayne Wickersham. Col. Tourtelotte opened the ball by stammering out to Mr. Doane: "I suppose you know what we are here for?"

Mr. Doane replied that Mr. Phelps had first intimated to him the action of the convention.

Col. Tourtelotte said that the convention had carefully looked over the ground for a good Democrat to run for Congress in the district, and they thought that they had picked out the best man that they could find, and they had sat down on him hard at once, so that they could retain their hold upon him.

Mr. Doane said that the nomination was certainly a very great compliment, and he felt highly honored by it. He had been asked several times what he would go, but he had until then received no notification officially of his nomination. While he was out fishing in Ohio with a party of gentlemen last Thursday he received a telegram from Mr. J. H. Dennis stating that he could have the Democratic Congressional nomination in the First District if he would accept, and asking him to answer at once. The dispatch had been sent on Monday, but he was several days distant from a telegraph office. He showed the telegram to a friend, who told him that it was a good thing, and he would get him lots of votes. Mr. Doane thought otherwise and telegraphed back that he would not accept the nomination. He could not see the nomination in the same light in which Col. Tourtelotte had placed it. He couldn't even see how he could be elected, and, even if he was, he wasn't the kind of a man to fill the place. He was no politician in any sense, but merely a business-man. The dispatch he wrote to Mr. Dennis that gentleman, he understood, had never received.

Col. Tourtelotte said that Mr. Doane was the man for the place.

Mr. Doane then said that he was not yet ready to decide what he would do. He felt greatly flattered by the honor conferred upon him, but he would have to hold the matter under advisement a few days. His business demanded his personal attention, and, even though he was elected, it would be too great a personal sacrifice for him to go to Congress.

Messrs. Phelps and Wentworth endeavored to induce the gentleman to accept, but he would give no final answer.

From all that a TRIBUNE reporter could learn, it is not likely that Mr. Doane will accept. As a friend of his said: "He is too much of a business-man to be caught by an itch for office. He was in no sense a candidate, and he don't want to go to Congress."

Mr. Doane said to THE TRIBUNE reporter that he was not a candidate, and he had given no one authority to use his name in the convention, as had been done, and no one had a right to presume that he (Doane) would accept such a nomination. Under all the circumstances, it is safe to say that Mr. Doane will decline, and that the committee will then place Mr. L. Z. Leiter in nomination, who is not averse to going to Congress, and who will live in Washington this winter, where he has already rented a house.

Notes.

The proper place for the voters of the Third Precinct of the First Ward to register is at No. 10 Monroe street.

Commissioner Clark announced yesterday that his name would not be presented to the convention today for renomination.

The following officers of the Hyde Park Republican Central Club were elected for the ensuing year at the convention yesterday afternoon at Grand Crossing: C. H. Crawford, President; R. Z. Herrick, Secretary; F. M. Webster, Treasurer.

One of the first duties of the candidates to be nominated by today's convention will be the selection of a good working campaign committee. If the candidates are strong the committee will be strong, and vice versa. A vigorous and harmonious committee means active and thorough work and final success. Hence the double necessity of nominating the strongest men. One of the first duties of the campaign committee will be to recognize the regular nominees in the Fourth and Ninth Senatorial Districts, and, in view of the unpleasant muddles in those districts, that duty cannot be performed too speedily.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Room 23 Palmer House, and effected a permanent organization by electing John H. McAvoy Chairman; F. A. Hoffman Jr., Vice-Chairman; Treasurer, John Mattocks; Secretary, Henry Waller Jr.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Crean. William C. Seipp was present, and formerly accepted the nomination for Treasurer. A special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Waller, Mattocks, Hildreth, Agnew, and Cullerton, was appointed to hire suitable rooms for the committee, a sub-committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting having failed to find any suitable quarters. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Hoffman, was empowered to appoint five sub-committees of seven members each on printing, finance, naturalization, halls, and speakers. It was agreed that the Chairmen of the above five committees should by themselves constitute an Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

FINERTY IN THE FIFTH.

The meeting called last evening at Union Hall, on South Halsted street, near Thirty-fifth, in the interest of Mr. John F. Finerty, candidate for Congress in the Second District, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has greeted the gentleman since his nomination at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. Before 8 o'clock the hall, which is a spacious one, was crowded to the door, although rain was descending in torrents, and from the opening until the close all expressions favorable to Mr. Finerty's candidacy were cheered to the echo. The meeting was opened by Dr. Jennings, who, by unanimous consent, was chosen Chairman, and, after a neat speech, in the course of which he pronounced against the machine and in favor of Mr. Finerty, the latter was called to the platform. The enthusiasm was such that it was some time before the gentleman was given an opportunity to commence his address. He then spoke for nearly an hour and held his audience throughout. Occasionally he was interrupted by a storm of applause, but not once during the address did a spirit of dissatisfaction present itself, although the hall in which the meeting was held is within a few blocks of the residence of his opponent, Ald. Sheridan. Mr. Finerty expressed his views upon all the current issues of the day, and pledged himself to support any measure that was likely to redound to the best interests of the district which he represented, the State of Illinois, and the United States. He represented no party; he was the peoples' candidate, and for them he would put forth the best efforts at his command. The address was pronounced one of the best the gentleman has delivered since the opening of the campaign, and he was congratulated upon his good fortune in having an exceptionally intelligent audience to listen to it. At the close Messrs. P. T. McElherne and T. P. O'Connor addressed the meeting briefly in Mr. Finerty's interest. The assemblage broke up with three cheers for Finerty.

EXPOSITION MUSIC.

The following is the musical program at the Exposition this evening:

March—Exposition .... Liesegang
Overture—"Pique Dame" .... Suppé
Waltz—"1,001 Nights" .... Strauss
Selection—"Boccaccio" .... Suppé
Overture—"Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
Cornet solo—"Switzerland" .... Liberati
Polka—"Anvil" .... Parlow
Potpourri—"Martha" .... Flotow
Selection—"Mascotte" .... Audran
Cornet solo .... Sig. Liberati
Gavotte—"Stephanie" .... Zibulka
March—"Our Friends" .... Brass

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the quickest cure for all blood diseases. Its effects are felt immediately.

THE COURTS.

Bill for a Receiver for the Chicago "Herald" Company—A Freeze-Out Feared.

A Contest Over a Child—The Dummy Case Again—Scoville and Cole.

Damage Suit Against the Pinkertons—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

A Bill Filed for a Receiver for the Chicago "Herald"—An Alleged Clique Freezing Out the Stockholders.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by W. Scott Smith, of Washington, D. C., against the Chicago *Herald* Company, Azel F. Hatch, O. F. Aldis, James W. Scott, F. Willis Rice, and Henry W. Wolseley, asking for a Receiver for the *Herald*. Smith is a stockholder to the extent of ten shares in the *Herald*, and he files this bill in behalf of all other stockholders who may choose to join with him. He sets out that the Chicago *Herald* Company was organized May 17, 1881, for the purpose of editing, composing, printing, and publishing newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and books, and collecting and disseminating news and doing a general printing and publishing business. The capital stock was fixed at $150,000, divided into shares of $100 each. At present A. F. Hatch is President of the company, W. Scott is Secretary and Treasurer, and O. F. Aldis, W. D. Eaton, F. W. Rice, with Hatch and Scott, compose the Board of Directors. Complainant hold a certificate for ten shares for which he paid $1,000 in money and services, and also owns sixteen shares for which no certificate has been issued to him. There is now outstanding of the capital stock 830 shares, held as follows: A. F. Hatch, 700 shares; Jesse Spalding, twenty shares; J. S. Beveridge, twenty-five shares; —— Meadowcraft, ten shares; —— Loewenthal, ten shares; —— Barry, five shares; O. F. Aldis, two shares; W. S. Smith, ten shares; and F. Willis Price, five shares; but there are several other stockholders whom complainant does not know. The company owns a large amount of personal property, consisting of printing-presses, type, fixtures, etc., worth about $20,000, all of which is located at No. 120 Fifth avenue. The paper has acquired a circulation and good will worth, as Smith thinks, about $20,000, which can be made the source of large gains to the corporation and its stockholders if its affairs are honestly and prudently managed.

Scott, the Secretary and Treasurer, is the brother-in-law of Hatch. Aldis and Hatch are partners in the law business, and Scott and Rice are also partners in business. All four of the last-named Directors are intimate and friendly in their business relations, while the fifth member, Eaton, has long since practically abandoned his connection with the company. In July last the Directors, Hatch, Scott, and Rice, made an assessment of 50 per cent on all its then outstanding stock. Some of the stockholders thereupon gratuitously assigned all their stock, amounting to about 400 shares, to Hatch, and it was transferred to him on the stock-books of the corporation. At the time the company was organized Hatch only subscribed for two shares of stock, and this was all he had when the 50 per cent assessment was made, and he has since acquired the remaining shares, as is charged, by fraudulent combination and without consideration. Scott and Rice also then owned only two shares of stock. Shortly before the levy of the assessment Hatch, Scott, and Rice—the majority of the board—entered into a conspiracy, as Smith alleges, to defraud the other stockholders, or "freeze them out," as it is called, and for this purpose represented that the company had incurred large indebtedness, far beyond its power to pay, and a 50-per-cent assessment was necessary to enable it to carry on its business. The trio then made the assessment as above stated, they themselves not owning more than twenty shares all told. This representation as to the heavy indebtedness was entirely untrue. The *Herald*, Mr. Smith says, has been in sympathy with the present Administration of the General Government, and supporting its policy, and in consequence thereof had been in the receipt of a large advertising business from the Government worth at least $3,000 a year, or, as it is irreverently termed, was a "pap-sucker," and had built up and established as an Administration journal, a large circulation and business patronage, but confined almost entirely to the friends of the Administration. All the owners of the 400 shares of stock above mentioned, and who were the only persons who at any time contributed any substantial and considerable means to the maintenance of the weakling, were officers of the United States, holding their positions under the present Administration, and were largely dependent on its good will for retention in office.

In order to further the ends of this alleged conspiracy, depreciate the value of the stock, and compel those not in the ring to sell out or give up their stock, Hatch, Scott, and Rice radically changed the political attitude of the *Herald*, so that instead of meekly apologizing or defending all Government measures it suddenly began to criticise or attack them. Of course the officeholders could not endure such heresy as this without losing their official heads, and as the triumvirate had shrewdly anticipated, they began very soon to surrender their stock. The paper of course lost all its government patronage, and also half its circulation. By this means Hatch got control of the 400 shares of stock for nothing, and of all the other stock for a merely nominal consideration. The triumvirate have not paid their assessment of 50 per cent, nor has it been collected on any of the 700 shares held by Hatch, or against any stockholders except those who would not surrender their stock to the clique. There are now outstanding 130 shares of stock in the hands of stockholders who do not belong to the trio. On the 19th of August last the company by its President and Secretary executed a mortgage for $20,000 on its property to Henry W. Wolseley, due in thirty days, to secure a debt due him, and on the same day executed another mortgage to Hatch to secure $10,000 to him, due in thirty days. The mortgages authorized the mortgagees to foreclose without notice and at private sale. Neither of the mortgages has been recorded, but has been carefully kept from everyone except the stockholders, whose stock the triumvirate are anxious to acquire. It is claimed these mortgages were made without any consideration and simply for the purpose of frightening the stockholders, and complicating the affairs of the company and depreciating its property. Hatch and Scott have offered to buy complainant's stock for 10 cents on the dollar, and Scott has threatened that if he did not accept the two mortgages would be foreclosed and all the company's property sacrificed.

Since May, 1881, the management of the company's affairs has been in the hands of Scott, who has conducted the business in a most extravagant, reckless, and profligate manner. He represents that the company's expenses since its organization in May, 1881, have amounted to $182,000, of which $42,000 has been paid for editorial work and salaries of correspondents, and that since Sept. 9, 1882, the corporation has incurred liabilities amounting to over $5,000 more than its income. These representations, Smith claims, are false; that the legitimate expenses have not been over one-half what is claimed; that not over $20,000 has been paid for editorial work and salaries; and that a large part of the amount claimed to have been spent in expenses has been used by the management in furtherance of their scheme of acquiring control of the paper. Eaton has not acted as a Director for ten months, nor has he concurred in the schemes of the clique, and is now a non-resident of Illinois. Smith applied to the trio to have the mortgages set aside, but they refused, and Scott threatened if Smith would not sell his stock the mortgages would be foreclosed.

In conclusion, Smith asks that the defendants may be restrained from foreclosing the mortgages, that a Receiver may be appointed for the company to preserve the same from waste and destruction, under such directions from the court as may be necessary respecting the continuance of the publication of the paper, that an account may be taken of the amount due Hatch and Wolseley, and that if nothing is due the mortgages may be set aside and the defendants may be compelled to account for the property of the company. Messrs. F. A. Riddle, John Stevens, and J. E. Munroe appear as solicitors for the complainant.

The Lake View Dummy.

In the case of the North Chicago Railway Company against the Town of Lake View, a motion was made yesterday afternoon before Judge Tuley by the defendant to have the temporary injunction dissolved. The bill was filed a year ago or more to prevent the town from enforcing an ordinance preventing the running of dummies in the town, and a temporary injunction was granted. The matter remained in statu quo pending the decision of the Supreme Court in an appeal from the Criminal Court, involving the same question—the right of the Town Trustees to pass an ordinance preventing the running of dummies. The Supreme Court has recently decided the ordinance to be valid, and the motion was based on this decision, the Town-Attorney holding the injunction ought now to be dissolved. It was shown, however, that Mr. Goudy, on behalf of the railroad company, had filed a petition for a rehearing, and that Judge Dickey had granted a stay of proceedings on the ground that there was probable cause for a rehearing. The Judge said that, under the circumstances he would not hear the motion, but would wait until the petition for rehearing was decided before dissolving the injunction. The argument of the motion was accordingly continued a week, and will then be postponed again until the Supreme Court decides the application for a rehearing.

A Quarrel Over a Five-Year-Old Girl.

Judge Moran's court-room was filled yesterday afternoon with parties interested in the habeas corpus case of Charles H. Wilson against his mother-in-law, Emma Carr, to get possession of his little 5-year-old girl Edith. The case appeared to be one containing redundancy of mother-in-law. Wilson was the first witness, and testified that his wife died last summer, leaving three children. A short time after that he moved to No. 3231 State street, and his mother-in-law came there in his absence and took away his little girl Edith, and he had not been able to get her since. He went after her, but was thrown out of Mrs. Carr's house, neck and heels. Mrs. Carr's attorney tried to do a large amount of unnecessary mud-throwing on Wilson, which gave him an opportunity he fully improved to give his mother-in-law some hard retorts. There was an unusually bitter feeling between the two parties.

In reply to an examination by the Judge, Wilson said he was a carpenter and earned $3 a day. He intended to keep house, and have a housekeeper to take care of his three children.

Mrs. Carr then took the stand, and gave Wilson a very bad character. She said he had shamefully neglected his family, and she had often bought them wood, coal, provisions, and clothes. She had repeatedly gone to his house and found his family shivering around the stove, without a mouthful. She first took Edith to her house at her daughter's request, shortly before the latter died. The daughter was sick three months at her house before she died, and during that time Wilson sat up but part of four nights with his wife. Witness went to Wilson's house on the 16th of June last for the purpose of getting Edith, and taking care of her. She found the poor child on the street, nearly naked, dirty, and hungry, and carried her home with her.

Her story was supported by a host of witnesses, and the Judge held she ought to have the care of the little girl. The father had not forfeited his right by any means to his child, and he would give her to him if he was in a position to take care of her, but he having only three rooms, and two boys to take care of, and not having any housekeeper or one to take care of his house, it would be better for Edith to stay with her grandmother until at least her father was in a position to care for her.

The Scoville-Cole Case.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Jameson in the case of George Scoville against F. F. Cole and others to modify the temporary injunction heretofore granted against the sale of certain furniture. A number of affidavits were filed last week and published at the time, and yesterday Scoville filed some affidavits in opposition. In his own affidavit he denied that he ever attempted to compel or coerce his wife in any respect in the present suit. He often told her he did not care anything for the furniture except as some of the articles were mementoes, or to save it for her use and prevent it being sacrificed. He also told her to employ another lawyer if she desired, and he would pay the fees. Scoville also denies that he compelled his wife to sign any answer, or that he obtained possession of any papers by false representation, or that he threatened to oppose her getting a divorce unless she would follow his directions, or that he would consent to a divorce if she followed his wishes. He claimed that she told him Cole had threatened to sell the property unless she prepared an answer to suit him (Cole), and he (Scoville) then drew up an answer for her, which, however, was never filed, though she admitted the statements in it were true. Affidavits were also filed by W. H. Harper, Scoville's son-in-law, Fanny Harper, his daughter, and George S. Scoville, his son, corroborating his statements in whole or in part.

Roth vs. Ehman.

The rule in the case of Madeline Roth against Fred. Ehman and others, against Weidman, Stotze and others, tenants at Nos. 203 and 205 Madison street, to show cause why they should not surrender possession of the premises to Amalie S. Roth, came up yesterday afternoon before Judge Jameson. The defendants contended that they had leases of the property from the Receiver, John Gunzenhauser, which ran until next May, and that the litigation had not yet ended, and hence they were to be protected in their possession. The Judge, however, held that neither he nor the Receiver could make a lease valid for any longer time than during the litigation. That having ended with the decision of the Supreme Court last summer, the leases also terminated. If he could make a lease that was valid three months after the litigation was closed, he could, on the same principle, make one that was valid ten years. A decree would therefore be entered, directing the defendants to surrender possession of the property to Mrs. Amalie Roth. The Receiver was also directed to pay over to Mrs. Amalie Roth $5,000 he had collected from the property in controversy, being Nos. 203 and 205 Madison and Nos. 151 and 157 Randolph streets. Weidman and the other tenants took an appeal from Judge Jameson's decision, which was granted on their giving a bond in the sum of $5,000.

Suit for Damages Against the Pinkertons.

Judge Barnum is engaged in hearing the case of Annie M. Wheeler against Allan, William A., and M. A. Pinkerton and Francis Warner to recover $20,000 damages. She claims that on the night of Oct. 14, 1880, the Pinkertons entered her house and arrested her and her husband. She was enceinte at the time, and she charges the fright and rough treatment she received caused her to have a miscarriage. The Pinkertons, on the other hand, say that they went to the plaintiff's house to arrest her husband, G. B. Wheeler, alias "Stand-off George," for receiving stolen goods; that Mrs. Wheeler persisted in lying on the bed until they removed her, and then on searching the mattress they found a large quantity of cloth which had been stolen from a tailor. They also deny that they arrested Mrs. Wheeler, and claim the miscarriage did not occur until three months after the arrest of her husband. The trial will be resumed today.

Items.

Judge Hawes began yesterday morning the retrial of this somewhat celebrated case of Michael Rigny against the city. Rigny and a number of other property-holders whose property is on the north side of West Kinzie street, just west of the Halsted street viaduct, brought suits against the city for the injury done to this property by the construction of the viaduct, which they say cuts off their access to Halsted street. Judge Moran decided that they had no cause of action; but the Rigny case, as a test case, was taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision and remanded the case for trial.

Tomorrow is default day in the Circuit Court.

The argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of Leo Goldmark against Isenstein, Collmar, and Wurster came up again yesterday afternoon before Judge Tuley, but after a partial hearing was continued to this morning.

A judgment was entered up yesterday before Judge Gary in favor of August Kramer, a New York musician, against Max Strakosch and C. D. Hess, the operatic managers, for the sum of $404.50, being balance of salary for musical services.

The rule on M. M. Miller, the attorney, to show cause why he should not be punished for not paying his wife alimony, will come up this morning before Judge Moran. It was set for yesterday but postponed.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Melvin L. Wade from Emilie J. Wade on the ground of desertion.

Judge Moran granted a divorce to George McKay from Margaret McKay on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

John J. Schillinger filed bills yesterday against the following parties to restrain them from using his patent for improved concrete pavements, issued July 19, 1870: John V. and Charles B. Farwell, William Gilman, Charles P. Libby, John Forsyth, Frank N. Gage, William S. Jackson, George W. Adams, Vincent C. McClure, John L. Hancock, Samuel McKay, E. M. Phelps, Herman Baldwin, A. D. Ellis, Amos Hall, Monroe Heath, Augustus Byrams, Henry Potwin, Morris Rosenfeld, Robert Warren, Louisa Adams, E. W. Blatchford, Peter Schoenhofen, Levi Rosenfeld, John Covert, Martha Mason.

George W. Holt filed a bill against W. P. Rend & Co. to recover $1,200 for demurrage on a cargo of coal brought by the propeller Russia.

Grommes & Ullrich began a suit against Collector Jesse Spalding to recover $500. Lezinsky, Troup & Co. sued the same defendant for a like amount.

State Courts.

Albert Wisner filed a bill yesterday against Kate N. Doggett, George N. Doggett, Eunice S. Doggett, Thomas Doggett, J. B. Doggett, C. H. Dill second, and C. M. Brennan, asking for a partition of Blocks 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, Block 16, in Avondale. The complainant owns an undivided one-half of the premises, and Kate N. and George N. Doggett the other half.

The People for the use of Thomas Hood commenced a suit in debt for $100,000, damages $500, against O. L. Mann, Sheriff, and his sureties, John Raber, C. B. Farwell, W. W. Carter, and P. H. Rice.

Eliza Sullivan commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $10,000.

Maurice R. Bortree brought suit for $3,000 against J. E. Ingersoll.

B. E. Haatvedt filed a petition to be allowed to change his name to Bjorn Edwards, and Leopold Oestricher asked leave to change his name to Leo Austrian.

Thomas Finlayson commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Annie E. Prouty filed a bill against the Village of Winnetka to prevent it from opening a street between Blocks 24 and 25 in the village opposit the depot grounds. The strip of land in question was dedicated to public use in 1858, but the village never accepted it, and now complainant, having had exclusive possession of it for years, claims the village has lost all right thereto.

Mary E. Gubbins commenced an action in trespass against John Nelson, laying damages at $5,000.

The McLaughlin Murder Case.

The McLaughlin murder trial was continued yesterday, and a dozen or more witnesses were examined, some as to the facts and the others as to the defendant's character. John Lyons, a boy, testified that the deceased (John Carter) had told him, July [illegible], that he would shoot McLaughlin before he went home. Soon after McLaughlin came up, and Carter drew a revolver and said he would shoot him. McLaughlin then seized him and he fell, dropping the revolver, which was picked up by the witness, who put it in his pocket. Carter struck against a telegraph pole and the curbstone. McLaughlin picked him up and set him against the telegraph pole and said: "John, get up and go home; you're drunk." There was no kicking done. Witness had never shown the revolver to any one except Frank Johnson, and Michael Simpson, and the defendant's attorneys.

Mrs. Sessions, Mary Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and Thomas McNulty also gave testimony tending to show that the defendant was not murderously inclined at the time Carter was killed. By the last witness the defense offered to prove that about four weeks before Carter's death Carter had drawn a revolver upon McLaughlin and another man in McLaughlin's house, and had threatened to shoot them; and that on several other occasions afterward Carter had made threats against the defendant, but the testimony was ruled out as incompetent.

The defendant was then put upon the stand, and corroborated the evidence of Lyons as to the incidents leading to the killing, and appeared to make a rather favorable impression on the jury. This closed the evidence.

The State's-Attorney in his opening argument reviewed the testimony and asked a conviction for manslaughter only. The arguments will be continued this morning, and it is thought the case will be given to the jury early in the afternoon.

The Criminal Court.

George Eichell was found guilty of assault and fined $10 and costs.

Francis B. Parker was found guilty of larceny and given sixty days in the County Jail and fined $15 and costs.

Duncan Beveridge and D. Daniels were arraigned on a charge of abduction, and pleaded not guilty.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 393 to 399, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,448, 6,470, 6,490, 6,510, 6,556. No. [illegible] Gregg vs. Mann, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,306, 6,452, 6,468, 6,486, 6,012, [illegible]. No. 6,262, Doane vs. Lockwood, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 21. No case on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 254, 258, 260, 262, 265, 266, 268. No. [illegible] Quail vs. Nix, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call Nos. 197, 209, 210, 211, 212, 216, 217, 219, 221. No. 6, Wheeler vs. Pinkerton, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 47, Stuck vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12, 13. No. 1, Scott vs. Harris, on hearing.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 27, 28, 30, 32. No case on hearing.
JUDGE LOOMIS—No. 814 on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 390, 391, 398, 399, 403, 408, 409, and 395.
JUDGE GARDNER—The McLaughlin murder case on trial.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Leon Weil vs. Samuel Goldwater, $452.50.
JUDGE GARY—F. Lozano et al. vs. Leo Kaiman, $4,784.—A. G. McBeans vs. W. J. Battams, [illegible].—August Kramer vs. Max Strakosch and C. D. Hess, $404.50.
JUDGE SMITH—E. L. Hedstrom et al. vs. A. L. Trunkey, J. W. Pardee, A. H. Woodruff, and Jerome H. Trunkey, $186.60.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Leon Weil vs. Samuel Goldwater, $452.50.

A Big Time Close at Hand.

Glasgow Herald.

Musselman prophets generally agree that the year 1300 of the Hegira will be marked by events of the utmost importance to Islam. This year begins on the 12th of November, and orthodox Mohammedans will be on the outlook for portents of all kinds. One is already promised in the appearance of the present leader of the Senoussia in the character of Messiah, or El Mahdi of Mohammedanism. The facts will at all events focus the interest of intelligent observers of spiritual phenomena on this singular association of religionists, which occupies a stronghold in the Libyan Desert so inaccessible that had Arabi been able to escape to it, it is believed he might have maintained a guerrilla war for a practical indefinit period. It was founded some fifty years ago by Mohammed el Senoussi, one of those Marabouts who have done so much to rouse Arab fanaticism and patriotism in North Africa. In the course of his wanderings he established a convent sanctuary, or *zaouia*, at Alexandria. There he fulminated so vehemently against the European sympathies of the Egyptian Government and against any contact of Islam with Christianity that that Government tried to arrest him. He escaped, however, to the Libyan Desert, and at a place bearing the name of Djagdub he established a large zaouia which has been the parent of other convents scattered all over the Mohammedan world, and especially over the African section of it. He threw off allegiance to the Sultan, and boldly denied his claim to the Khalifate. Senoussi died in 1860, but his son, who succeeded him, has surpassed him in propagandist energy and personal ambition. Under him the zaouia of Djagdub has become a great fortress. The tribes in his neighborhood seem to have sworn military and civil allegiance to him, have defied the Governor-General who represents the Sultan at Tripoli, and refused to send tribute to Constantinople. It was one of these tribes which, bearing the name of "Maraboutin," are supposed to be under divine protection, that a few weeks ago openly proclaimed its intention of aiding Arabi. Undoubtedly the chief of the Senoussia exercises an enormous and subtle influence throughout all North Africa, mainly by means of his secret societies, and it is thought at all events not to be impossible by his proclamation of himself as the predicted Mussulman Messiah who will be able to rally Islam about the beginning of November.

Oh, my back! Perhaps that lame back is caused by kidney disease. Stop it at once by taking Hunt's Remedy.

EMERY A. STORRS.

What He Saw in a Tour Through Switzerland.

The City of Geneva—Ferney and Voltaire—Lake Leman—Mont Blanc.

Coppet and Mme. de Stael—Nyon and Mme. Recamier—Chillon and Bonnivard.

Chamonix and the Mer de Glace—The Tete Noire—Valley of the Rhone.

The Cities of Berne, Interlaken, and Lucerne—Rigi—Lake Lucerne—Passage into Italy.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, France, Sept. 31.—Since leaving home I have had no such feeling of uncertainty about any city, or about any men, as about Paris and about Frenchmen. I have already seen so much to admire and to dislike in both, and am satisfied that what I have seen has been so very little of all which ought to be observed before reaching or expressing a conclusion, that I shall not in this letter even venture to express the superficial one which I have already formed. While I have seen quite a good deal of Paris, I have thus far witnessed but one side of French life, which in general terms I may designate as the shopkeeping side. I have not witnessed enough even of this to justify me in the expression of an opinion, with any degree of confidence as to its correctness, concerning it. I shall therefore defer any commentaries upon these points to the very last moment. During the coming week I shall probably see something of French professional, political, and literary life. I hope also to see something of its social life, and trust that I shall find all these so full of merit as to supply the deficiencies and atone for the faults of the other class to which I have referred, and which are at once obvious to every American upon his first visit to Paris.

My original purpose was to remain in Paris but two days on my way to Switzerland. I was compelled by a disabled foot to remain over a week, and during that time managed to see quite a good deal of the wonderful city.

GENEVA.

In selecting our course through Switzerland and portions of Italy, we decided—and it turned out wisely—to reach Switzerland as early as possible, so as to secure warm weather there, and as cool as practicable in Italy. Hence we proceeded from Paris directly to Geneva—a long ride of about twelve hours through a country possessing no special interest, and reaching Geneva late in the evening. I had formed very pleasant anticipations of Geneva, which were not in any sense disappointed. Its hotels are magnificent buildings, and, speaking particularly for the one at which I stopped—the Beau Rivage—superbly conducted. This hotel is situated on the shores of Lake Geneva, looking out directly upon the lake and across it upon the Alps, among which in the distance can be seen, when the weather is favorable, the snow-clad summits of Mont Blanc. The night of our arrival we could see nothing but the shining waters of the beautiful lake, the lights gleaming upon them, fine bridges crossing the lake, and the stately streets on either side of it. We were as eager as children to see the Alps, the lake, and Geneva by daylight, and, rising early, stretched our eyes, but vainly, for a sight of Mont Blanc. The clouds were between us and it. We saw it not. But we did see the charming lake and the beautiful city which surrounds a portion of it. We wandered on foot, without especial aim or purpose, about the thrifty, straightforward, and charming little city, with a history out of all proportion to its size. We saw its little toy monument to the Duke of Brunswick—something after the fashion of the monument to the Prince-Consort in London, but so much smaller; charming, well-kept shops; the endless variety of wood-carvings in all sorts of fanciful designs; the arrowy, swift-running Rhone as it pushed its brawling way through the very heart of the city, lined on either side by sturdy Swiss women doing on smooth boards, as it seemed to us, all the laundry-work for Switzerland; the cleanly, busy-looking people, every one with his or her eye to business in a small way, but honest and dividend-declaring; the presence of almost universal comfort and sobriety, and the absence of anything like magnificence on a large scale—in short, the very picture of good government and prosperity in miniature. This is what we thought we saw in Geneva the first half-day.

FERNEY AND VOLTAIRE.

We remembered Ferney, made famous as the selected home of Voltaire, where he spent, amidst almost universal wars, on this little spot of ground where the dove of peace had barely room to rest her feet, the best, or at all events the most useful, periods of all his life, and from this exquisitely beautiful retreat, with a landscape unrivaled in loveliness spread out before him, and at the very foot of the free and unsubdued Alps, made himself the terror of political injustice everywhere, and of literary and social shams all over the world.

The drive from Geneva to Ferney is a very pretty one, and in Switzerland, ordinarily, your drivers are well informed concerning all the places to which they take you, and pleased to point out every spot of historic or romantic interest which you pass upon the route. The picture of the house in Parton's Life of Voltaire conveys a very correct idea of its general appearance. It is very solidly and tastily built of greenish stone, with carved work upon the facade of pleasing designs, with an airy little piazza as its central front, looking upon grounds laid out in most perfect taste. All this was the work of Voltaire in his lifetime. An avenue of beautiful trees borders a gravel walk stretching a long distance before you. On either side are plats of flowers and flowering shrubs laid out in curious designs. A large garden is on one side, tastily arranged; and in full view to your left stretches a long line of the Alps, beautiful in form and color beyond description. Here Voltaire lived for years, and loved, and wrote, and raged, and quarreled, and made enemies and friends, and became reconciled, and went through all the multiform stages of which his complex and variable nature was capable. Here the famous Mme. Dijon for a long time was his companion. Here his friends and admirers from all over the world visited him.

The owner of the property was at home when we visited it, and we succeeded in gaining admission to only three rooms which under such circumstances are open to the public; but these three were those occupied by Voltaire, and are left in exactly the same condition they were in during the time he occupied them, and everything—books, furniture, and pictures—is precisely as he left it. The first room you enter directly from the piazza. It is a room of comfortable size and pleasing proportions. The walls are adorned with pictures given to Voltaire by his great friends. The easy-chair which the infirm old man used is still there, and his little writing-desk—everything looking as fresh and natural as if he had just left it. A smaller room was occupied by Voltaire partly as a study and partly as a sleeping-room. In this were his little iron bedstead, and the long, easy invalid-chair in which he was wheeled about when more than usually infirm. On the walls of this room are several fine pictures, and among them the famous original portrait of Voltaire when a young man, from which all subsequent engravings have been taken, including the one in Parton's Life. In this room also is a fine portrait of Catherine, Queen of Russia, presented by her famous Majesty. I naturally inquired of the good guide where were the rooms the Madame occupied; but, with a serious and solemn shake of the head, I was informed that they were not on exhibition. Through an interpreter I succeeded in communicating to him the fact that there was a portrait of the Madame somewhere about the premises, and that I would like to see it. As solemnly he told me that the portrait had originally been in that room, but had been removed, and that it also was not on exhibition. The little stone chapel, looking sweet enough and innocent enough, but the building of which by Voltaire raised such a clattering all over Europe, is directly behind the house, but, as it was locked, we did not enter it. There was nothing more to see; the rain began to fall; and, as we left for our carriage, the proprietor curiously observing us from an upper window, the good servant in charge [illegible] plucking a few flowers for us from Voltaire's garden until we had reached a point where we were out of the range of his master's observation.

BACK TO GENEVA—THE LAKE.

Driving back to Geneva, we visited the beautiful Russian Church, and the splendid panorama of the French crossing the Swiss territory during the Franco-Prussian war; saw multitudes of fine private residences, the magnificent and extensive buildings devoted to scientific and medical schools and academies, and the charming Opera-House—not so large indeed as some American ones, but more beautiful in every point of proportion and ornamentation, so far as its exterior is concerned, which only we saw, than any building devoted to a similar purpose in our great Republic. We drove also about the beautiful Lake-Drive; and, having thus consumed the greater part of the day, in the evening took a boat-ride upon the lake by moonlight. The following day we made the tour of the lake by steamboat, taking the entire day.

In attempting to describe Lake Geneva I am much impressed with the idea that frequently the most poetic statement conveys the highest form of truth. Statistical exactness of detail, absolute realism of description would convey no idea whatever of Lake Geneva and its beautiful surroundings as it appears to one who looks upon them. Even were I enabled to state the number of inhabitants upon its shores, the value in dollars and cents of its agricultural products, the number of acres under tillage, the extent of its vineyards, or the height of the mountains which hold them in their embrace, I would not undertake to do it. The day was for us an exceedingly fortunate one. The lake itself, shores, mountain-sides, and mountain-peaks were bathed in sunshine. After passing the beautiful villa of one of the Rotschilds, the spot which first attracted our attention as possessing historic interest was the house occupied by Josephine after her divorce from Napoleon. The steamer crossed and recrossed the lake backward and forward, touching smiling villages running down to the very water's edge, with quaint, crooked, narrow streets, shut in by burn old castellated houses, winding their way up hillside and mountain-side, and all embosomed in the loveliest vineyards the eye ever rested upon. One of these villages, Coppet, was for a long time the home of Mme. De Stael, where this famous and marvelously able woman lived when she was honored by being an exile from France. That colossal thief and liar—he of superb military genius—Napoleon, dreaded not so much what she had said or had done as what he knew she might say or might do should she feel inclined. Farther on we touched at Nyon, for a long time the home of that most beautiful of French women, Mme. Recamier. Here, by her marvelous beauty and her captivating manners, she brought scores of devotees whose admiration for this wonderful woman never ceased.

It is difficult on this tour to tell whether you are in Switzerland or in France. It seemed to us that one of the most beautiful spots upon the lake was the old French town Evian. The place is very beautiful. The streets are fine and the docks perfect. It is quite a summer-resort for French people, and there were throngs of pleasure-seekers gathered upon the broad street fronting upon the lake as we touched there. Bands were playing; groups of gayly-dressed Frenchwomen were sitting under the trees, or strolling along the walks; and the general appearance was like the fashionable American summer watering-place. But no American watering-place has the Alps about it, nor the waters of Lake Leman gleaming at its feet.

MONT BLANC.

And just before reaching Evian some one exclaimed: "There is Mont Blanc!" And, turning to the point toward which we had so vainly looked—there, supreme among them all, monarch of all the mountains, with its silver summit glittering in the sun, was Mont Blanc. I care not how high one's expectations may have been of Mont Blanc, the first sight of it, from any point, cannot possibly be a disappointment. Words seem to be feeble—language utterly inadequate—to convey any idea of its surpassing beauty, as, lifted away up above the clouds into the very skies, it took so kindly glories of that morning sun, and sent them glittering back, burnished and resplendent. I shall have much more to say of Mont Blanc, its multiform and ever-varying beauties of light, and color, and form. It followed us all over Switzerland, and seemed to glorify every view in which it could be seen.

Almost directly across the lake from Evian is Lausanne, a thriving, beautiful Swiss city; farther along, Vevay, with its famous hotels; farther, Montreux, sheltered from the winds by the kindly mountains against which it is built; and then Chillon. Here the mountains come directly down sheer to the lake. And such mountains! such wondrous beauty of outline and proportion! such infinite variety of color!—snow-capped, with luxuriant vegetation climbing away up to the snow; grouped, as it seemed to me, as mountains were never grouped before—now hiding the lake and apparently shutting it in, then suddenly opening and disclosing broad sheets of water as beautiful and many-hued as the mountains whose forms and colors these water reflected.

CHILLON.

At Chillon we stopped; and, driving through the little village, making a passage hewn out of the solid rock, we went into the frowning, picturesque old prison—anchored in the very waters of the lake, and which Byron's verse has made immortal. Those dungeons were dreary places enough, to be sure; hard lives were those which in the old days its prisoners had to endure. Here was the hard, stony bed, cut out of the solid rock, on which the unfortunate slept his last night. In another spot was an immense rough stone pillar, to which many a prisoner had been chained; and right about it the rock was worn away by the weary trampings of Bonnivard, confined to the narrow spot for six years. The hooks from which prisoners were suspended were shown to us; and in one spot was a trap into which the poor devil was enveigled under hopes of escape, the sides of which were lined with knife-blades and jagged iron teeth, through which he dropped into the water beneath, torn and lacerated, to find escape impossible. Delightfully pleasant ways these pleasant gentlemen had of dealing with each other; and I think, when I am called upon, or any of us are called upon, to imitate the virtues of those delicious missionaries of political doctrines, I shall think of the jagged teeth lining that cavern, of the hooks upon which men living were suspended, of the enormous stone columns to which they were chained, before I consent to exchange, so far at least as I am concerned, the Nineteenth Century, with its common schools, watered stock, free thought and speech, and railroad combinations, for those old frugal times. At Chillon the tour of the lake is ended. We see before leaving the old chapel, almost as gloomy and forbidding as the prison-cells. We catch now and then glorious glimpses of lake and mountain from narrow openings in the ponderous walls; and we are glad to come out from this dank, dark nightmare of the Fifteenth Century into the sunshine and open air of the present civilization. Nothing is left for us but to return to the landing, and, under pleasant trees planted on the shores of the lake, await the boat for our return trip to Geneva.

One would suppose that upon the return we could see nothing more than we had already seen upon our trip to Chillon; but the lake and the mountains are not the same under the afternoon and evening lights that we saw in the morning. The skies grow ruddier; and, when we are far enough returned to see Mont Blanc again, it is no longer silver, but it is golden. The vineyards seem to be of a deeper green, the Alpine outlines softer, hazes are gathering upon the summits, and white, feathery mists are forming in the valleys. The wonderful blue of the lake-waters, which seem to be of infinite depth—so blue that the bluest skies seem to have dropped between these mountains—is transformed into a deep emerald-green; and, when sunset comes, as it does just as we reach Geneva, all celestial flames appear to be gathered to light up with a dying brilliancy every mountain-peak. When we have finally reached our landing the red flames have faded, and grays tender and soft robe valley, and mountain, and lake in their enfolding arms.

CHAMONIX AND THE MER DE GLACE.

We had taken the precaution to secure outside seats on the diligence, and, the morning following our tour around the lake, started for Chamonix. The ride is long and exceedingly interesting, and, the farther we proceeded on our way, the more we saw of the Alps. About midday we reached a quite celebrated water-cure in the very bosom of the mountains, from which point onward to Chamonix Mont Blanc seemed to be directly before us, and almost within reach. From one point of view it seemed to be within a mile, but we were told that it was twenty-one miles distant from us. The country grew wilder and wilder as we proceeded. We passed along on the very edge of the mountains, with narrow valleys hundreds of feet below us, by the side of deep gorges which the rushing streams had cut through the mountains, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon reached Chamonix, with the Bossons Glacier, Mont Blanc, and the Mer de Glace in full view. Our rooms were very favorably situated so as to command a full view of the mountain. The sky was clear, and we watched its towering summit through the red lights of the late afternoon to the exquisite opals of the early twilight, until at last its snow-peaks stood out against the dim skies pallid and corpse-like, but in its deathly pallor beautiful beyond my powers of description. Quite early the next morning we ascended Mont Blanc by telescope. We saw a small party, which had vainly endeavored to make the ascent, returning through the snows. We had much less ambitious views; we were content to make the ascent of Montauvert, and from its summit cross the Mer de Glace. This we did by mules, and reached the summit about midday. Every variety of view is presented by this ascent. We wind round, and round, and round the mountain-side. The mules patient, sure-footed, and, as far as I could see, the only living creatures uninterested in the glorious landscapes about them. Goats, enterprising and sure-footed, are clinging all along the way, to the rocky mountain-side; and, as higher and higher we proceeded, the beautiful valley gradually unrolls itself with towering and magnificent mountains across it, presenting a picture of surprising loveliness. The view of the Mer de Glace from the summit is so beautiful that I will not attempt to describe it. Here is this mighty sea of ice eternally held in the unrelenting grip of the gigantic mountains. Looking down the steep side from the summit upon the sea of ice, which is several hundred feet below us, such a picture of constantly changing and exquisite colors is presented as can nowhere else probably in this world be seen. I think it too bad to spoil this exquisite illusion by becoming more familiar with this great sea of ice by going down to and upon it. A very modest young Englishman, a member of the Alpine Club, who had just achieved the ascent of a mountain-peak directly before us whose summit had never before been reached, told me that, as long as there was not sufficient danger in crossing the Mer de Glace to give it the character of adventure, I had best remain where I was, for it was more beautiful from that than from any other point of observation. We did what all others do who receive the same advice—tested its accuracy by disregarding it; and so we climbed down a steep precipitous pathway to the Mer de Glace, crossed and recrossed it. It was not nearly so beautiful when we stood upon it as when we looked at it from the point above. It was cold and difficult to stand upon; it lost its beautiful colors; it was merely an immense sea of ice, billowy in form, dirty in appearance, with little rivulets streaming along down it; holding immense caverns in its bosom which seemed to be fathomless; and simply awful to contemplate as it rested there held in the jaws of these mighty mountains. Enormous rocks have been borne down from peaks miles and miles away and rest there until some other Titanic forces shall lift them from their places and send them farther on.

The great lessons which these glaciers teach of our planet's early history I do not sufficiently know to repeat; but in those rocks, resting great distances from their old homes, seamed and scarred by the swirling waters, by the grinding ices of cycles of ages, there are proofs enough, I presume, to demonstrate that this globe of ours was old with time 6,000 years ago. Into these hollowed ice-bows, and about them the sunlight plays fantastic tricks and repeats the marvelously beautiful tints of earth and sky. The seas have no gems or blues half so beautiful as those frozen surfaces carry. The Mer de Glace rises and falls. It is now scores of feet lower than it was years ago. It thrives on storms, and tempests, and winter blasts, and a succession of long, bright summers, with their persuasive agencies, lowers its frozen crests; but the winters bring back, at least in part, its terrors and its pride. It is recovering its past losses. It will ebb and flow as the ages roll on; but forever and forever will the sea of ice be there. We made our toilsome ascent to the summit, and prepared to return to the valley. Mounting our mules, downward we went. Clouds had gathered round about us; and silently and in solemn file, under a pouring, driving rain, we moved, and, reaching the valley drenched to the skin, found shelter there.

THE TETE NOIRE.

Our preparations for departure were providently made the night before, and, from the multitude of vehicles in readiness for the romantic drive from Chamonix to Martigny over the Tete Noire, our courier selected a team and a driver, as the result proved, the best that could be furnished. We started quite early in the morning for the long drive, but, early as our start was, we were one-half hour behind a caravan of Cook's tourists. This pass is one of the most famous in Switzerland. We made our way through the valley quite rapidly, and soon began our toilsome ascent of the mountains. It was very fortunate that walking was a pleasure, for it soon became a necessity. The beauties of this pass and the grandeur of its scenery can with difficulty be described so as to be comprehended save by comparison with other famous places. The ride up Mt. Washington from the Glen House is exceedingly fine and attractive, and the scenery is very grand and wild; but it bears no comparison with the grandeur of some portions of the scenery of the Tete Noire. Gigantic mountains are on either side of you; they encompass you round about. The greenest and loveliest of valleys, as you approach the Tete Noire are hundreds of feet below you; and, even before the summit is reached, tremendous caverns seem to be riven in these mountains. You are upon the very edge of precipices whose jagged and rocky sides run down thousands of feet to raging, rushing streams, tumbling over huge bowlders, and in their course making tremendous leaps to reach their lower levels. Great masses of rock hang poised above you, and the road winds about and about, making loops within itself. All about you are snow-clad peaks; and behind you, glistening in the sunshine, always the monarch of them all, is Mont Blanc. The scenery was so grand, and we were so completely lost in admiration of it, that it did not occur to us that the trip was dangerous; but, reaching the place where we stopped for dinner, inquiries were made concerning its dangers, and we for the first time began to realize that it was, or at least might be, an exceedingly perilous one.

The universal custom in driving over this pass is to stop two hours for dinner. The inflexible law of the road is, that no carriage shall pass another. There was no way by which we could get in advance so as to make more rapid time than by starting ere the lapse of the two hours. Our driver did not understand a word of English, but he fully comprehended the meaning of a franc; and, on my pointing to my watch, to a time one-half-hour earlier than the usual one for departure, and to a few francs, the driver, in the classic language of our native land, at once "caught on," and when the designated time arrived he was ready and we started. We had still more climbing to do, as we had not yet reached the summit; and up and up—endlessly it seemed to us—we went. We reached a point far above vegetation, but not above the universal lemonade which the thrifty Swiss-women, on the tops even of the lofty mountain-peaks, will tender the weary tourist.

THE VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

The circuitous and backward and forward descent was quite rapidly made; but the afternoon had quite far advanced before we caught sight of the renowned valley of the Rhone. There may be valleys of more captivating beauty than this, but I have never seen them. Presently the mountain-sides began to show signs of cultivation; along the roadsides were scattered curious, picturesque Swiss chalets; vineyards cling to the rocks; and lands are cultivated on hillside and mountain-side so steep that it seemed to me the sure-footed goat could hardly maintain a foothold. The little farms seemed to be set up edgewise, and they are compelled to fence them in with stone to keep them from sliding away from them. It is indeed a pursuit of agriculture under difficulties. The mere cultivation of the scanty soil pulls it downward; and these industrious people, at the close of their harvest, gather up their soil in baskets, and on their shoulders carry it back and replace it upon the rocky fields from which it has slipped away. But the signs of fertility increased as we neared the valley, and presently we reached a point where all its glowing beauties were disclosed to us. The river cuts its way, swift and clear, through its very heart. In all this world there are no lovelier or deeper greens. It is no figure of speech to say of this lovely valley that it is a smiling one. The trees grow in most graceful proportions. The hill-sides are absolutely wreathed with vineyards; and this seems to be a spot where all the grim shadows of the Alps are smoothed and softened into what ought to be perpetual summer.

Through the rickety, crooked, and curious Village of Martigny we drove, with its quaint houses sitting upon the streets at all possible angles—along the splendid road we were, nearly two miles beyond, and there found, at the famous Gorges du Trient, a most comfortable resting-place for the night. There, right at our side, was the remarkable gorge, and but a short way from it the cascade. But, as we threw the window of our room open and looked out, there still was Mont Blanc, just as the sun was setting, changing the garment of silver, and gold, and opal which it had worn during the day for its solemn and pallid vestments of the night. Mont Blanc follows you perpetually in Switzerland, and we were especially fortunate that, during this most unfortunate seasons of rains, and storms, and clouds, Mont Blanc was day after day, and day after day, unveiled and standing out clear and sharp against the sky.

There is nothing about Martigny to detain one long. We walked up the frail passageway of boards fastened to the sides of the rocks far up the gorge, and could only wonder what tremendous convulsion of Nature had ever riven these rocky mountains asunder, and sent that little thread of water working its way through its very centre. The gorge cannot itself be more than six feet wide, but it is hundreds of feet high. It is one of the curious, wonderful things of this wonderful region, well worth one's while to see. But, as I have said, cascades did not interest us; and the cascade here, the Pissevache, one of the largest in Switzerland, seemed like a toy compared with our Niagara. Seeing these, we were ready to depart; and the next morning started for Berne by rail, reaching there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

BERNE.

Berne surprised us. It is a thoroughly well-built, active, quaint, and in many respects beautiful city. It is quite worthy of being the capital of such a country as Switzerland. Its public buildings are unpretentious, but solid and extensive; its streets well paved, the parks large and in excellent condition, and its hotels remarkably fine. It was one of my superstitions, if I may call it so, that our American hotels were far superior to any in Europe. I am willing now to qualify that opinion. The Bernerhof, at Berne, is the very model of a hotel; and the views from its piazzas of the long range of the Alps, and the Jungfrau rising in their very midst, the deep valley upon the very edge of which the hotel stands, and the beautiful grounds which immediately surround it, make it one of the pleasantest hotels I have ever seen. Of course we saw the bears in Berne; we saw their famous old cathedral, with its famous stained-glass windows; and we saw—and were dreadfully disappointed in the spectacle—their celebrated clock strike and the miserable little toy arrangement which constitutes a part of that ceremony, and about which the Bernese have had so much to say.

INTERLAKEN.

Tourists usually regard Berne merely as a refreshment station on the way to some other place; and we left it the day after our arrival for Interlaken. This trip, and especially the latter portion of it, is regarded as one of the finest in Switzerland—for it includes a sail through Lake Thun, one of the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, and a very short ride on the very edge of the mountains to Interlaken. More than any other place we had up to that time visited, Interlaken bore the appearance of a watering-place. The streets were thronged with pleasure-seekers. The hotels were very large and beautiful; the parks and fountains in front of them exceedingly attractive; and they were thronged after the fashion of Saratoga, Newport, and Long Branch during their season. We were fortunate in securing room in the Victoria, which was overcrowded, and also fortunate in seeing the Jungfrau a few hours in its very best. Our traveling had been so rapid that we needed rest in Interlaken; and the drizzling rain, or mist rather, of the day following our arrival, enabled us to take it. We here met our highly-esteemed citizen Mr. Hoteling, who, with his family, was spending some time in Interlaken. There are about the village itself many curious and interesting features; and during the day of my stay Mr. Hoteling and myself wandered about the old place, visited the Casino, became tangled in the crooked streets, and finally wound up by our good old townsman trying to talk French to a bright little woman who had done some work for his family. He utterly failed. The only word he could utter that she could comprehend was "franc"; and, holding up first one finger and then another, he succeeded by a sort of dumb show in reaching an understanding. It would be of interest to many readers of THE TRIBUNE to know that the shops of Interlaken are very attractive. The best organized women will tire of the Alps; but I think that, before such elegant windows as they present in Interlaken, they would never weary.

LUCERNE.

The drizzling day drifted by pleasantly enough, and a bright morning came with the dust all laid, and we started on the long drive over the Brünig Pass to Lucerne. I have exhausted, I am aware, all my powers of description already of natural scenery. The Brünig Pass is not so wild as the Tete Noire; it is lovelier. The valleys are broader, and we see more of vineyards, more of the charming little Swiss farms, more of Swiss peasant-life, than over the Tete Noire; and, although not so grand as some scenes in America, yet I have seen nothing to compare with it in point of wild and picturesque beauty. We passed the beautiful Falls of the Giessbach, which are illuminated at night; passed through little Swiss villages where every one was engaged in wood-carving, with which all the world is supplied; and at least two hours before sunset reached the beautiful valley of Lake Lucerne, with Rigi rising upon one side and Mt. Pilatus on the other, and winding around the beautiful road, out at the very base of the mountains, and on the margin of the lake, reached the then crowded and beautiful City of Lucerne. Turongs and throngs of pleasure-seekers were gathered there; the magnificent hotels were crowded to overflowing; bands were playing in their parks; streets were filled with people, all on pleasure bent. Here was the gayest spectacle we had witnessed since leaving London. We wandered without special aim around the streets of Lucerne, saw its old battlemented walls, looked out upon its wonderful lake, and reserved for the morrow the real business of sight-seeing.

We made our first visit to the famous Lion of Lucerne, carved by Thorvaldsen in colossal proportions in the solid rock. We vainly sought some engraving or photograph of this wonderful work that would convey an idea at least approaching accuracy of its marvelous beauty of form and expression. I think the saddest face I ever saw in stone was that of this grand dying old lion, his side pierced with the fatal spear. Comparing it now in my recollection with all I have seen in marble and bronze, I recall nothing which impressed me so deeply, and which carries such a world of expression in it and about it as Thorvaldsen's Lion of Lucerne. There it rests forever, on the side of the mountain; great trees grow all about it; fountains play before it; and in that quiet nook has the most splendid genius made immortal the heroism of the brave Swiss. Near by are the wonderful glaciers quite recently unearthed—great hollows worn out of solid rock by huge bowlders that have been hurled around them through ages of time.

RIGI.

In the afternoon we started for Rigi. Sailing down the lake a short distance, at a little station by the side of the mountain we took the cars for the summit, intending to see the sunset that night from the Rigi, and see it rise the next morning from the same point. Nothing can be more beautiful than the ascent of the Rigi in this fashion; and a few moments before we had reached the top, the sun did set with a splendor over mountain, lake, and valley with a glory of color changing almost every instant on mountain-side and vineyard, which no brush of painter can portray and no pen of poet adequately describe. I can only say that in all this world I believe there is nothing like it. But, when we reached the summit, we were in the midst of storm, and cloud, and dense fog. Cold, drenching mists fall upon us. Everything was utterly wretched. All views were gone, and that night was so cold and thoroughly dismal that we resolved that the sun might thereafter rise on Rigi without any help from us. The sun did not rise the next morning, nor the next, nor the next—it does, I believe, sometimes rise—and after breakfast, grievously disappointed, we took our downward way, were soon below the clouds and storm-caps of old Rigi, and reached the margin of the lake in sunshine. From this point we took the tour of the lake, which consumed the remaining portion of the day.

LAKE LUCERNE.

With the exception of Como, Lucerne, in my opinion, stands peerless and unrivaled amongst the Italian or Swiss lakes. It is superior to Como in some respects; its mountain scenery is much wilder and grander; its turns and surprises more abrupt; but, in the charming outline of shore and mountain, and the villas upon its banks, Como stands unrivaled. I do not believe that there is anywhere in the world a more magnificent disposition of mountains, and a grander succession one after the other of lofty and rocky mountain-peaks, than are seen upon the shores of Lake Lucerne. The afternoon was a gloomy one; clouds were gathering upon the mountains, and enveloping the summits; sharp storms drove across the lake; but ever and anon the clouds would clear away, and great bars of golden sunshine would rest upon the mountain-sides on one hand, while the shadows of flying clouds would cross them on the other. A beautiful chapel has been reared near the spot where it is said that William Tell leaped from his boat; and nearly, if not quite, at the foot of the lake is the little village where, as it is said, Tell shot the apple from his son's head—a story cherished in every Switzer's heart, just as good as if it were true. As we were, upon our return, nearing Lucerne, the skies cleared, and lake, and valley, and mountain shone out in surpassing brilliancy, and for the first time during the day Rigi's head upon the one side and Mount Pilatus on the other, stood out clearly and distinctly, freed from clouds; and we reached Lucerne in time to witness a magnificent sunset.

FROM SWITZERLAND TO ITALY.

And this closed our tour through Switzerland; for the next morning we took the train for the Italian lakes, and passing through the famous St. Gothard Tunnel by a line of railway wonderful for its engineering skill, climbed, and then descended, the mountains, and the evening found us in the superb Grand Hotel at Locarno—a village nominally Swiss, but in fact Italian, on the shores of Lake Maggiore. And here we sat and watched the full moon as it shone upon the waters of the lake, and upon the quiet sleeping Italian village, under skies beautifully soft, and were for the first time listening to Italian speech and in an Italian clime.

EMERY A. STORRS.

TURF NEWS.

Last Day of the Meeting at Lexington, Ky.—Several Interesting Events.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—The last day's meeting of the Lexington trotting races in some part atoned for the tame sport of Saturday. The races were hotly contested on a fast track, and with good results. The attendance was good. The first race was for the 2:45 class, for a $400 purse, and four faced the starter—Maud Messenger, John B. Richardson, Kitty Silver, and Annie S. Kitty Silver was the favorit at $140 against the field, $120. The first heat was won by Kitty Silver by a half-length, with Messenger, who had shown the way from the turn to the top of the stretch, second, Annie S. third, Richardson fourth. Time, 2:27¾. The second heat was won by Maud Messenger in 2:29¾. Kitty Silver second, Annie S. and John Richardson in order. The third heat was a close one, Maud Messenger taking the start, breaking on the turn, Annie S. taking the lead to the quarter, she breaking, Maud going again to the front, pushed all around to the string, winning the race by a head only in 2:25¾. Annie S. second, Kitty Silver third, and John Richardson distanced. In the fourth heat Maud Messenger led to the quarter, Annie S. taking the lead there, winning in 2:26¾, with Kitty Silver second, and Messenger, breaking at the distance stand, third. In the fifth Annie S. led from the post to the string, never headed, with Kitty Silver second and Maud Messenger third. Time, 2:28¾. In the sixth heat Annie S. led from the start to the half-mile, Kitty Silver there taking the lead, finishing a winner in 2:31¼, Maud Messenger second, Annie S. third. In the seventh heat Maud got away first, Kitty Silver taking the lead on the turn, giving way to Maud Messenger near the half, who in turn, after the half, was challenged by Annie S., who took the lead, winning the heat and the race in 2:33, Kitty Silver second, and Maud Messenger third. The time was especially good—2:25¾—for the 2:45 class.

The second race was the best of any of the trots today or during the preceding days. Two entries only faced the post, White & Doble's (Chicago) Monroe Chief, and W. F. Anderson's (Atlanta, Ga.) Rosa Wilkes. The latter was the favorit at $150 against Monroe Chief at $70. The race was magnificent, both horses being in fine condition and both beating their record, making the fastest heat and fastest three heats in succession in the State. The first heat was started with Rosa Wilkes leading the Chief to the distance stand, where the Chief came to the front in fine style, leading Rosa Wilkes by a head, winning in 2:19¼. In the second heat Wilkes led from the string, with Monroe Chief at times at her wheel, again falling back to two lengths behind, pushing Rosa Wilkes at the finish, who won in the same time as the first heat, 2:19¼. The third heat was won again by Rosa Wilkes, who led from the post to the string, winning in 2:19½. The fourth heat was a dead one. Rosa Wilkes led to the distance stand, where the Chief challenged her, coming under the string neck and neck in 2:20. In the fifth heat Monroe Chief ran second to Rosa to the middle of the stretch, where he took the lead, winning in 2:21¼. In the sixth heat Monroe Chief tried the same tactics as in previous heats, giving the lead to the Wilkes mare, who led to the distance [illegible] stand, and giving way to the Chief, who came in winner of the heat and race by half a length in 2:21¼.

The third race, mile and a quarter, a running race, had three entries, Belle of the Highlands favorit at $200 to $100 against the field, comprising Wendover and Frenchie Shy, the favorit winning in 2:18, with Wendover second by a length, Frenchie Shy third.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 16.—Three-quarters of a mile, Tennyson and Adalgisa ran a dead heat for first place, a neck in front of Harry Mann. Time, 1:18¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, Monk first, Maggie C. second, Valparaiso third. Time, 1:18¾.

Mile and one-eighth, Vexation first, Kite second, Babcock third. Time, 2:02.

Mile and a quarter, Malise first, Ballast second, Dizzy Blonde third. Time, 2:13¼.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Dissension in the Amalgamated Association—President Jarrett Requested to Resign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The bad feeling which existed between puddlers and finishers before the close of the strike, and which at one time threatened to disrupt the Amalgamated Association, has broken out with increased virulence. The puddlers, or at least many of them, hold that it was through President Jarrett's milk-and-water policy that the strike was lost; that he opposed it from the beginning, and did all he could in a private way to cause its failure. Acting upon this belief, Mechanics' Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of this city has issued a circular to the other sixty-two lodges of this district asking them to take such action as will compel President Jarrett to resign. The circular says, among other things:

Brothers, it is quite evident from the attitude taken by President Jarrett at the inception of the strike, and persistently maintaining that attitude to the end, that he was not for us or with us. He allowed dissension in our ranks by indorsing and encouraging finishers' meetings, knowing perfectly well that such meetings were detrimental to the successful issue of the strike. If President Jarrett were not so timorous and derelict in his duties and so sensitive of his dignity as to break his word by saying that the puddlers were not entitled to $6 per ton, the strike would have ended favorably to us long since. Now, brothers, in view of these facts, and taking everything into consideration, we intend to hold President Jarrett to his word. He said at the last convention in Pittsburg that at the request of ten lodges he would step down and out. Mechanics' Lodge has taken initiative steps in demanding his resignation by a unanimous vote of the lodge. Believing that it will be for the benefit of the organization in general, as there are hundreds who will not pay to the National lodge as long as he is President, we submit this for your consideration, and let us know in due time what action you have taken.

Upon calling at the headquarters of the association this evening, President Jarrett was found to be absent from the city, and the date of his return is not known. Secretary Martin very properly declined to express an opinion on the subject matter of the circular or the probable course of President Jarrett in relation thereto. It is understood, however, that Mr. Jarrett is not so enamored of the hard work of his position that he cares greatly to remain in office. But at the same time he is not the kind of man to permit unreasonable members to make a scapegoat of him with impunity. He will make an effort to vindicate his course through the strike, and then probably resign of his own volition. A bitter struggle it is expected will grow out of the matter.

QUARRELING HEIRS.

Attempt to Deprive a Young Woman of Her Property.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The late Joseph Nickerson, of this city, left an estate amounting to several million dollars, which was distributed among his wife, two sons, and two daughters. The youngest daughter, Josephine, who was one of the trustees under the will, a few months ago came to the conclusion that the property was not being properly managed. She has given a trust-deed of her property to two prominent lawyers, who attempted to get possession of about $100,000 worth of securities in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit Company, which had been placed there by Miss Nickerson and her brother George jointly. It was found that she had either lost her key, or it was in the possession of George, and the managers of the deposit vaults refused to allow the trustees to obtain access to the securities, on the ground that Miss Josephine and George Nickerson were tenants in common. A bill in equity was therefore brought against George Nickerson and the Boston Safe Deposit Company, and today an interlocutory motion was made to allow Miss Nickerson to have the securities during the pendency of the bill, alleging she has no other means of support. No decision was reached. An effort has been made by other members of the family to commit Miss Nickerson to an insane asylum, but this was abandoned.

STAR-ROUTERS IN JAIL.

The Philadelphia Star-Routers Sentenced for Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—In the United States District Court this morning Judge McKennan denied a new trial to Joseph R. Black, Thomas A. McDevitt, and Christian Price, convicted of star-route conspiracy, and sentenced McDevitt to pay a fine of $500 and imprisonment one year, and Price to pay a fine of $100 and undergo sentence for six months from the date of his conviction. The sentence of Black was deferred a few days in consequence of his wife's serious illness.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 16.—Three coaches of a south-bound passenger-train on the Texas Pacific Road were thrown from the track near Marshall, Tex. Two coaches were turned over. No one is reported injured.

AN UNSEAWORTHY MONITOR.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 16.—The Vandalia and the monitor Montauk, for Philadelphia, returned to the Roads. The Montauk was unable to make headway in the heavy sea.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.—The Governor has fixed Tuesday, Oct. 24, as a legal holiday for the observance of the bi-centennial throughout the State.

THE OAR.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 16.—The scull race between Elliott and Riley for $1,000 is again postponed on account of the roughness of the water.

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters.

Paddy Ryan's Truss.

The details of the prize-fight in Mississippi between Sullivan and Ryan attracted the attention of Dr. A. H. Parker, President of the Common-Sense Truss Co., of Chicago, who felt confident that he could adjust a truss which would securely hold Ryan's rupture. Ryan expresses his views in the matter as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28, 1882.

To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure an effective support, I called on Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Retentive Common-Sense Trusses, which holds my rupture so firmly that I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and I firmly believe that I shall be actually cured.

PATRICK RYAN, 312 State-st., Chicago.

DR. A. H. PARKER

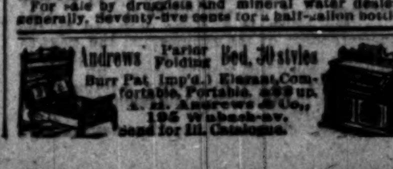
COMMON-SENSE TRUSS COMPANY,

58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.

The great remedy for all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It cures Skin Diseases and Scrofula. Get a pamphlet and read the certificates from some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Has stood the test of seventy-five years. Bottled direct from the springs in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to Oct. 1, each year. Capacity 1,000 guests. For sale by druggists and mineral water dealers generally. Seventy-five cents for a half-gallon bottle.



Andrews Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles. Burr Pat. Imp'd. Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $25 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

100 MILES

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 28, 1882.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

I think it my duty to write you in regard to my case. I was one of the victims of the terrible disease for several years, and have been entirely cured by the use of your Swift's Specific.

S. S. S. will cure it, and it is the only thing that will do it. I had tried everything, and all the prominent physicians of Buffalo, Rochester, and Cleveland, but this only made me worse, and broke down my general health with mercury and potash. I heard of your remedy, but it was not sold here, so I went to Salamanca—100 miles distant—to get it. When I began to use it I was in a bad condition. My mouth was full of ulcers—head full of sores—hair and eyebrows gone, but now I am as sound as a new dollar. Every sufferer should know about your S. S. S.

SSS

J. W. WYLES.

CURES WHEN HOT SPRINGS FAIL.

We have cases of blood poisoning in our town who lived at Hot Springs and were finally cured by S. S. S.

MCCAMMON & MURRAY, Malvern, Ark.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

Price of Small Size . . . $1 00

Large Size . . . 1 75

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. e Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only. c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 59 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington, via [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:50 a. m., 8:50 and 10:50 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 151 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:50 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:00 a. m. and 7:05 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ||Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. a Saturdays leave at 3:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 63 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ §) etc. see head of the time-table.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (ex'pt Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (except Saturday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Acc'modation (ex. Sun)	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Acc'modation (ex. Sun)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at . . . 9 a. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at . . . 7 p. m.

Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at . . . 9 a. m.

Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE,

Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger. It is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,

2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

DEVONIA, Oct. 21, noon | CIRCASSIA, Nov. 4, noon

ETHIOPIA, Oct. 28, 6 a m | FURNESSIA, Nov. 11, 6 am

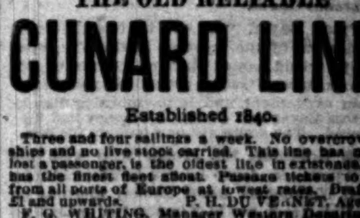
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $20. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 40 South Clark-st.

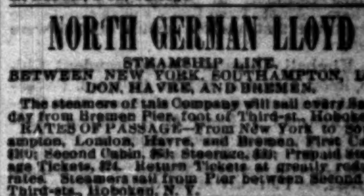
ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.

Passage all classes between principal points in Europe and all railroad stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations unequaled. Three weekly sailings. Shortest sea route. ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Man.





Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. Lucas is a graduate of two leading Allopathic and Homeopathic Medical Colleges. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY | DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

W. H. Bliss, of Nashville, Tenn., is at the Leland.

The October grand jury will be impaneled Monday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday ran up to $37,928.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $45,000 in gold yesterday, and took in $8,000 in silver.

D. A. Waters, Philadelphia; C. F. Howes, Boston; and A. L. Clark, Cleveland, are at the Sherman.

Dr. J. H. Baxter, the Medical Purveyor-General of the army, Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

R. J. Ridgway and A. B. Stone, New York; E. N. Norton, Detroit; and S. M. Allen, Denver, are at the Palmer.

Miss Emma Thursby and Maurice Strakosch, of the Thursby concert company, are at the Grand Pacific.

John Dare and Nancy Adams were brought to the jail yesterday to await a hearing on the charge of insanity.

S. I. Pope & Co. yesterday signed the contract awarded them for the steam-heating at the County Infirmary.

John W. Verry yesterday filed a deed of assignment in the County Court in favor of John Roberts. The liabilities are put down at $3,161 and the assets at $785.

Merritt Greene, Marshalltown, Ia.; L. B. Wadleigh, Clinton; S. C. Gault, Cincinnati; E. D. Nelson, Ishpeming, Mich.; and David Cowan, Scotland, are at the Tremont.

The sheet at the Armory Police Court yesterday was unusually large, the names of 150 unfortunates appearing thereon. One-third of the accused went to the bridewell.

Ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, of star-route fame, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. To a TRIBUNE reporter he sent word that he was too ill to see any one, being confined to his bed.

A car-load of mail matter from England to Australia passed through this city last evening. It arrived from New York via the Fort Wayne Road, and was taken westward via the Chicago & Northwestern.

Information has been received that Gen. Logan will return to the city from his sojourn in New Mexico in a few days. He is very greatly improved in health, and his voice will soon be heard on the stump.

The shelf-hardware dealers of the West will meet at the Grand Pacific today to talk over matters incident to the trade. The Chicago wholesale dealers will treat them to a champagne lunch this evening.

Justice Wallace yesterday discharged William M. Ford, late Treasurer of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association, who was arrested on the charge of converting to his own use about $75 of the funds of the association.

S. W. Dorsey, New Mexico; J. W. Dupee, New Orleans; Capt. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A.; C. E. Benedict, New York; Thomas W. Leland, Boston; Fred H. Wines, Springfield; Alexander Eccles and J. B. Harrison, Liverpool, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Miss Mattie Moore, a lady who has gained celebrity in California as an equestrienne, will give exhibitions of riding every afternoon this week at the Driving Park from 2:30 to 3 o'clock, and will ride any horse brought there, no matter how vicious it may be.

Thomas Garten, 23 years old, jumped from a Milwaukee & St. Paul train as it was crossing Kinzie street yesterday morning, landed on his right shoulder, broke two or three bones, and was conveyed in a patrol-wagon to his home, at No. 138 Hubbard street.

Robert Kerr, 55 years old, a sailor, fell through a hatchway on the schooner Keystone while she was lying at the Rush street bridge yesterday morning and fractured his left arm near the wrist, and his left leg as well. He was removed to the County-Hospital.

Officer Traynor arrested a young man named William McKenna at the Rock Island depot yesterday on complaint of a train newsagent, who claimed that McKenna had stolen about $175 worth of books from him. The prisoner was locked up at the armory.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 9 a. m., 65; 10 a. m., 66; 11 a. m., 67; 12 m., 67; 1 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 60; 6 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 51. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.53, with rising barometer.

Some more smoke-nuisance cases were before Justice Wallace yesterday. The cases against Horace McVicker and J. K. Russell were continued by consent to Oct. 26. When the case against the Chicago & Alton was called not a soul appeared to prosecute, and a dismissal was the result.

Morris Phillipps, alias Philipson, the insolvent merchant whose arrest Sunday evening on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses from a Philadelphia firm was chronicled in yesterday's TRIBUNE, gave bail in the sum of $1,500 before Justice Brown yesterday for his appearance Oct. 26.

Herman Bayer, who was at one time employed in one of the theatres in this city, went to visit a friend named Richard Oudras at No. 3052 Lock street. Oudras prevailed upon him to remain over night, and in the morning discovered that Bayer and $700 of his money had disappeared. The police are now looking for him.

Isaac Goldman, the grocer who with his delivery-wagon drove over a 65-year-old man named Wendleman Bantz Sunday morning on Randolph street, was held in $700 bail by Justice Wallace yesterday to Oct. 26 on a charge of mayhem. A note from Bantz's physician to the court stated that the old man's injuries were serious.

A. Kimball, General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Davenport; J. H. Hiland, General Manager West Wisconsin Railroad, St. Paul; G. H. Vaillant, General Freight Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Cleveland, and Charles F. Hatch, General Manager Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Inspector James E. Stuart detailing the arrest of a post-office thief. The information given is as follows: "I arrested at 2 o'clock this morning A. L. Cooper, money-order clerk of the Fargo Post-Office, for embezzling $639 of the money-order funds. He confessed to taking $271. The loss has been made good by the Postmaster. The preliminary trial will take place tomorrow.

"JAMES S. SMALL, Inspector."

The petition of the letter-carriers for the removal of George D. Buckley, Assistant Superintendent over them, was not presented to Postmaster Palmer yesterday. Gen. Palmer said that if any petition was presented to him he would feel himself in duty bound to consider it, but he did not believe that many of the carriers had signed such a document. He believed Mr. Buckley to be efficient, and he hardly thought that he had done anything but his duty.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held at the Pacific last evening. Dr. W. L. Axford was elected a member. Dr. Russell Park read a scientific essay on the present status of antiseptic surgery, describing the many kinds of dressings and disinfectants in use in Europe and this country in cleansing and caring for wounds. Drs. C. S. Parkes, E. Powell, and C. F. Fenn took part in the subsequent discussion. Drs. H. A. Johnson, R. E. Starkweather, and L. H. Montgomery were selected as delegates to the American Health Association which meets in Indianapolis today.

Charles Ryan, of No. 346 North Wells street, while in a state of intoxication disrobed on North Wells street early yesterday morning and went to sleep in the entrance to the basement. When he woke up he was comparatively sober and couldn't find his clothes, having no recollection of where he undressed. While he was telling the Chicago avenue police how he was robbed Private Watchman Sebach turned up with his clothes, from which the watch only was missing, having found them smoothly and neatly folded lying in the street not far from where the man went to sleep.

Several weeks ago Robert Born, a dishonest bell-boy from the Leland Hotel, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace for stealing from the hotel guests, and is now in jail. Among other things stolen from the hotel was a sealskin cloak, valued at $250, which Born claimed to have given to the porter of the hotel, a man named James Bremer. The latter had in the meantime gone off sailing on the schooner Starlight. The Starlight reached this port yesterday, and Detectives Thorpe and Tierney found and arrested Bremer. He admitted all that was charged against him, and told where the cloak could be found—at Mrs. Smith's place, No. 286 State street. The detectives recovered it from Mrs. Smith, and in return for his squeal Mr. Leland consented to the discharge of the prisoner.

Probably the most noted woman in the journalistic profession is Miss Middy Morgan, who is at present on the New York Times as its live-stock reporter. She arrived at the Stock-Yards Sunday morning, it being the first point visited in an extensive Western trip taken in order to study up the slaughtering of dressed beef and its shipment to New York. While in Chicago Miss Morgan was entertained by Mr. William Geagen, agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, who chaperoned her through the Stock-Yards. During the afternoon Miss Morgan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tobey, on Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue. At a late hour Sunday evening she left over the Northwestern Road for a tour through the West, and expects to return East about the 1st of November.

Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who occupies a prominent position in the National Humane Association, has been visiting in Chicago, and was interviewed yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Appleton said that he had visited the Stock-Yards and paid special attention to the arrangements for the slaughter of cattle and hogs, which he considered very good. He believed that more attention would be paid to the humane shipping of stock in future, and expressed the opinion that by far the best way to save cattle from needless torture in transit was to slaughter the beef in Chicago, and ship the carcasses in refrigerator cars. His association had done good work in stopping the use of check-reins, and he hoped that very soon the foolish and unnecessary "blinders" would go out of service. Mr. Appleton spoke very hopefully of the work of the association, and said that in many ways it was doing good.

On the upper floor of the Government Building, hidden away in rooms with very small windows, is a department which makes very little noise, but the business of which is spreading with a rapidity that is marvelous and which shows more than anything else could do the growth of the great Northwest. It is the Sixth Division of the United States Railway Mail-Service, under the superintendency of Capt. James E. White. Only recently the railway mail-service has been put on between Maderia and Fergus Falls, on the Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls & Black Hills Railroad; also, between Eau Claire, Wis., and Waubasha, Minn., on the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railroad. It has also been extended on the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad from West Liberty to Olney, so that clerks now run through to Olney on this branch. Nov. 1 a railway post-office line will be put on between Grand Island and North Loup, on the Nebraska Branch of the Union Pacific.

THE MABEL WARREN SUICIDE.

It is still an unsettled question in the minds of the Desplaines-street-police whether the woman Mabel Warren, as she was called, committed suicide or was murdered. Knowing very little of the case, apparently, they are wonderfully mysterious about it, as a matter of course. The opinion outside is that the case is one of suicide. As the affair was reported very late Sunday night only meagre particulars were obtained for yesterday's TRIBUNE. Sunday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, Officer Beck was told that a woman named Mabel Warren, wife of a man named W. H. Warren, who claimed to be a traveling man, had committed suicide at No. 144 South Peoria street by taking a dose of strychine. Beck made an investigation and found that the woman had been taken suddenly ill during the evening, and had died before medical aid had reached her—or, rather, had died just after two physicians, Drs. G. L. Raymor and Bradley, reached her bedside. The physicians were satisfied that the woman's death was caused by poison, but, of course, could not state under what circumstances it was administered. Warren and a woman named Nellie Browning were with Mabel at the time of her death. In Warren Officer Beck claims to have recognized an "old offender—a man who has repeatedly been arrested on petty charges." He questioned Warren closely and the latter explained that he had never been married to the deceased, but had lived with her three years, meeting her first in Kansas. He knew nothing of her family or antecedents. Sunday afternoon he told her he was going away—desert her—and was packing his valise, when she swallowed a dose of strychnine, which she procured probably after receiving information that she was to be deserted. After swallowing the poison she told him what she had done, and he had doctors called.

Officer Beck was not satisfied with Warren's explanation, and accordingly arrested him and the Browning woman, believing that the two were smitten with each other and knew more about the death of Mabel than they cared to tell. An inquest will be held in the case in a day or two, or as soon as the officers finish their search after new evidence.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

The preparations for the visit of the Chicago Commercial Club to St. Louis on the invitation of the Commercial Club of that city are completed. The club will leave here Thursday evening at 9 o'clock by the Chicago & Alton Railroad by special train, which will be made up of sleepers and drawing-room cars and two private cars—Mr. Pullman's and the Directors' car of the Alton Railroad. The return will probably be made Sunday night.

The Cincinnati and Boston clubs will arrive in St. Louis at the same time with the Chicago one, and the three clubs will be quartered at the Lindell and Southern Hotels. Committees have been appointed by the St. Louis Club to meet the visiting clubs some distance outside of St. Louis and escort them to the city and their hotels.

The hospitality of the St. Louis people will be generously displayed on the occasion of their visit, preparations already having been made for an illumination of the city Friday evening, for a lunch at the Lindell Hotel Friday afternoon, and a banquet at the Southern Saturday evening.

Gen. Sherman has accepted an invitation from the Chicago Commercial Club to accompany them as their guest.

WHAT VANDERBILT MISSED.

Simon Tatro, of Aurora, in this State, has certainly made one of the most wonderful canes in existence. It is constructed from a piece of apple-tree wood, and is divided into twelve sections, separated by inter-carved rings. In each section are twenty-one bars. The one in the centre is surrounded by two rows of ten bars each, the bars of the inner row corresponding exactly with those of the outer row. On the centre bar in each section are also carved from the wood two rings and a ball, each being loose and movable on the bar. The lower section contains only the centre bar, with its rings and ball, and in place of the other bars are thirty small holes in the cylindrical shell through which they were carved. In all there are 232 of these bars, twelve balls, and twenty-four rings. Running through the central bar and partitions the entire length of the cane is a hole about as large as that of an ordinary pipestem, and at the lower end a brass tip which unscrews, disclosing a cavity sufficiently large to hold a cigar. Near the top are slight projections for attaching four flexible tubes, from which four persons can smoke, if they so desire. Inclosed in the top of the cane, which unscrews, are pictures of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. This space was originally designed to contain the works of a watch. The entire cane, with all its bars, balls, and rings, was whittled out of a solid piece of wood, occupying all of Mr. Tatro's spare moments for a period of five years, and after performing his usual day's work as a cooper. He usually worked upon the cane from an early evening hour until 12 or 1 o'clock at night. Mr. Tatro values the cane at $1,000. He came to the city yesterday with the view of showing and selling the cane, if possible, to Mr. Vanderbilt, but that gentlemen had left the city before Mr. Tatro's arrival.

THE CITY-HALL.

John Wallichs, Auditor of Nebraska, called on the Mayor.

The annual inspection and review of the police force will take place at Lincoln Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon, weather permitting. The Council has accepted an invitation to be present.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows that fourteen notices were served and twenty-eight nuisances abated; that fifty-seven horses, four cattle, and 225 dogs were removed from the streets; and that 2,425 pounds of bad meat were condemned.

There were 166 deaths in the city last week, against 185 the preceding one, and 240 for the same week in 1881. The rate per 1,000 of population was only 15.40. Of the decedents 77 were under 5 years and 49 under 1 year. Diphtheria carried off 11, typhoid-fever 10, consumption 17, and small-pox 4.

The Committee on Fire and Water decided to recommend the placing on file of a communication of Commissioner Mattocks in reference to rebating the water tax and the instructing of the Superintendent of the Water Department to collect the amount due from the County Hospital—$7,000—or shut off the water.

No new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and there was but one death—Julius Andriefiern, who was taken from No. 254 North avenue, at the pest-house. Scarlet-fever was reported at No. 3025 Calumet avenue, No. 3710 Cottage Grove avenue, and No. 1024 Wilcox avenue; and a case of scarlatina at No. 934 West Monroe street.

The Mayor had a protracted interview with Austin Doyle yesterday, but both declined to divulge what it was about. Superintendent McGarigle will tender his resignation this afternoon, and it is supposed that Austin Doyle will be promoted. But who will be given his present place no one knows except the Mayor. It is understood that the real reason why McGarigle did not send in his resignation last week is that he desired to show at the annual review this afternoon that the police force is not demoralized, as has been claimed.

President Elmendorf, Agent Paxton, and a committee of the Citizens' League, accompanied by Ald. Wanzer, called upon Mayor Harrison and urged him to veto the ordinance concerning the purchase of liquor by minors and drunkards. When they had gone Ald. Hildreth, Cullerton, Colvin, Sanders, and Riordan and John Feldkamp brought their influence to bear upon his Honor in favor of the ordinance. He told them he would veto it, but at the same time suggest some amendments, as he was in favor of the principle; and they went away happy.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following: Sturtevant & Lutz, two-story dwelling, 21x48 feet, No. 117 Jay street, $2,600; A. Anderson, three-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 208 West Division street, $3,000; John Schneider, two-story store and flats, 38x56 feet, corner Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street, $6,000; Thomas Owen, two-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 135 California avenue, $3,000; J. H. Gibson, two-story dwelling, 17x50 feet, No. 3524 Forest avenue, $3,000; Aug. Gender, three-story dwelling, 21x62 feet, No. 239 Bissell street, $5,000; Charles Groat, three-story flats, 21x60 feet, No. 371 North Wood, $3,000; William Temple, two two-story dwellings, 50x45 feet, Nos. 95 and 97 Hill street, $7,000; W. H. Bush, two three-story flats, 120x56 feet, Belden avenue and Larrabee, $25,000.

A HORRIBLE TENEMENT.

Tenement-House-Inspector Monteath says he has seen a good many "holes" in this city, but he ran across the worst one in his experience during his rounds last week. The building known as the "Glenn House" is at No. 48 West Randolph street, and Sanders & Searle are the agents. This is what the Inspector says about it:

"These premises are in a very filthy and unsafe condition. Until a few days ago, when the place was pulled by the police, it was used as a lodging-house. When full it must accommodate about fifty people. There are thirty-eight rooms in all, large and small. Some are without windows, and the light of day never enters them. The beds and bedding are in a very filthy state, and the night stools are lying around reeking with their filthy contents. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and hallways are sadly in need of purification by a good coat of lime-wash. There is but one stairway running from the second to the fourth floor, affording altogether insufficient egress in case of fire or accident. The privy-vault is very offensive. It reaches above the second floor and is only about six feet from the building. The ventilation is defective, as whenever a door or window is opened the foul odors flow into the house at will. The man who has been running the place could not be found. I was told by the inmates that at present a Mrs. O'Brien is in charge, but, notwithstanding my efforts to find her, she failed to materialize. The house is now infested with the lowest class of females, some of whom were under the influence of liquor at the time the inspection was made. Whoever is responsible for the present condition of the premises should be compelled to put them at once in good sanitary condition."

The Inspector recommends certain improvements, and suggests that the building be condemned as unfit for habitation until they are made. Action to that end has been taken.

MONEY IN SEEDS.

HIRAM SIBLEY, THE ROCHESTER MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Hiram Sibley, the Rochester millionaire, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, where he signed a check for the property recently purchased by him on North Water street. Mr. Sibley has now invested in Chicago real estate upwards of $600,000, which will be increased about $100,000 when he erects his mammoth seed warehouse, which will front sixty feet on North Clark street, 160 feet on River and North Water streets, and will be 220 feet deep and nine stories high. This will be the largest seed warehouse in the world. Mr. Sibley is the father of telegraph construction in this country. For a period of fourteen years he was President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for four years he was its Vice-President. He was the sole Government contractor for the construction of the telegraph line to California, which was erected ten years before the railroad crossed the Rockies. He built what was constructed of the Russian telegraph lines, which were abandoned after $3,000,000 had been spent upon them. Mr. Sibley is now 76 years old, a hale and hearty gentleman, who believes in the great West and the City of Chicago, in which he purposes to place several millions of his wealth in the near future, and he has already here in store over $1,000,000 in seeds.

Mr. Sibley has more uses for his money than mere business purposes. He has a little printed catalog of boys whom he has picked up and whom he is educating. Nearly all his faithful confidential men have become partners in his great enterprises. In this State he owns in four counties fifty farms, some of which run over 1,000 acres each. Besides these he owns 27,000 acres of land in Ford County. Mr. Sibley is the largest farmer and owner of cultivated land in the world. He has leased this year 148 farms on shares, running from eighty to 320 acres each. Of his 27,000-acre farm he has 3,000 acres in seeds, 10,000 acres in corn, and 4,000 in flax and other small grains. His farms lie in Ford, Boone, Champaign, Livingston, and Tazewell Counties. Only last week Mr. Sibley purchased 10,000 acres of pine timber land in Minnesota, and also sold a saw-mill there for $350,000 in cash. Besides the lands he owns and the seed business which he carries on, Mr. Sibley is a banker and has an interest in many stock companies. He laid out the town of Sibley, in Ford County, where he last year built 100 houses, and which now contains over 800 people. He has built twenty-five houses there this year. He believes in renting and dividing the profits of his farms with those who till them. He employs 800 hands, 400 mules, and 400 females, and pays out $1,000 a day in wages, and $100,000 a year to Vanderbilt for freight. Mr. Sibley says that this city is the headquarters for the seed trade of the country, and from this city he sends train-loads of seeds East. Mr. Sibley is rated as being worth $17,000,000, but he says that is an overestimate. However that may be, he has over $3,000,000 invested in Chicago and the State of Illinois alone. Mr. Sibley left for his home during the afternoon.

ON 'CHANGE.

A BLUFF IN CORN—BUTTERINE COMING TO THE FRONT.

The "bluff" is sometimes heard of on 'Change. Yesterday there was a case of this sort on the call. An extensive operator bid for 100,000 bushels of corn for future delivery, not expecting anybody would take his offer. Some one in the room, however, said he would sell the corn, but he was not generally heard, and the caller did not notice him. Under the rules, when the caller does not recognize a sale there is none, but the seller in this case insisted that he had sold the 100,000 bushels, while the bidder claimed he had not bought it. The matter was settled by putting it to a vote, and the boys jokingly declared it a sale. This made the buyer angry, and he bid helter-skelter for half a million bushels at a lick, and would probably have taken the whole corn crop of the country several times over if anybody had offered it. The price was run up a cent, and the blonde bull took a single five-thousand lot at the top price and retired blushing, but apparently not dissatisfied because the bluff had loaded him with a little more corn than he had bargained for. The demand for corn was brisk yesterday. Everybody seemed to think it a bonanza.

The scarcity and advancing price of good table butter this fall is bringing the butterine men to the front again. Yesterday creamery butter was sold in Elgin to butterinemakers for 35½@36 cents per pound. By mixing one part butter and two parts lard they turn out a better-looking substitute for table butter than the ordinary farmers' grades of the genuine article. So long as this butterine is properly branded there is no objection to its sale, but the mischief lies in the fact that retail grocers are apt to palm it off on their customers for pure butter. If prices keep up, plenty of it will probably be eaten this winter.

Secretary Randolph is expected home Saturday.

Y. M. C. A.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROOMS THIS EVENING.

The formal opening of the new, remodeled rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at No. 150 Madison street will occur this evening. During the past two months workmen have been engaged in entirely changing the interior arrangements of the building, and it now presents one of the most attractive appearances of any structure devoted to like interests in the country. The main entrance to the building is now a long hall in place of the stairway that used to lead to the second floor, and the stairway to Farwell Hall is at the south end of this hall. The room on the first floor in the rear, that was formerly used as a reading-room, is now converted into a commodious lecture-room, and what was the prayer-meeting room to the east of that is now perhaps the finest gymnasium in the city, and is under the superintendence of Dr. Miller, an experienced gymnast. At the south of the lecture-room, fronting on Arcade court, is a room set apart for the Chinese night-school and Sunday-school. On the second floor front is what is termed the public floor, consisting of association offices, reading-room, coat-room, etc. The reading-room is much better arranged than that that was on the first floor, and the light is much better. The third floor, which was formerly set apart for business offices, is now the members' floor. In the front is a neatly-furnished parlor, and next it on the south is a game-room, which will be at the disposal of members and friends who they may introduce to play checkers, chess, and other like games. In the rear is the library, which is well stocked with books. The fourth floor which, like the third floor, was formerly devoted to business offices, is now set apart for literary, class, and Bible work rooms, each being well furnished. At the front, on the fifth floor, are living rooms, which will be given up to visiting members, and a committee-room. Next it on the south is a room occupied by the superintendent of the gymnasium, and next to it is an evangelistic committee-room. South of this are rooms which will be given up to the Yokefellows. They will have a meeting-room and a place to eat before going upon the streets in the evening.

The work of remodeling the association's rooms has cost about $20,000, and as the loss in rentals will be considerable the managers are working assiduously for new members and a larger income, which they hope the new rooms will readily attract. The parlors on the third floor will be a sort of a moral club-room, which the management has no doubt will be used by many who have heretofore kept clear of the association.

SUBURBAN.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held a regular meeting Saturday.

The Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $5,460.

John Skilling made claim to $250 as damages for personal injuries sustained through carelessness of a contractor in not guarding by night the opening of ditches on Diversy street at street-crossings.

A further petition was received and referred asking for the opening of a new street through an important section of the village—viz.: from Belmont avenue on section line between Secs. 23 and 24 running north to the southwest corner of Sec. 1.

The work of regrading Bingham and Cornelia streets and a section of Milwaukee avenue was awarded to William Eckroth. The award on bids for improving Armitage road from Humboldt to Garfield was deferred to next meeting.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board met last night. The Superintendent of Public Works was instructed to prepare plans for a bridge across the Calumet River at Ninety-second street. The Treasurer reported a balance of $52,842.65 on hand. Doiese & Shepard were awarded the contract for grading and macadamizing South Chicago avenue at the sum of $31,030. A proposition from the same firm to improve Kensington avenue for the sum of $4,500 was referred.

The attorney was instructed to take no further steps to perfect the assessment for the improvement of Oakwood avenue, east of Drexel boulevard, as the city refuses to improve its portion of that street.

It was decided that every corporation using water from the village water-works must pay quarterly for the same.

A petition of Wabash avenue property-owners asking for the construction of a twelve-inch tile-pipe sewer on that street from Forty-first to Forty-third street was referred.

IRVING PARK.

Charles H. Race, Postmaster at Irving Park, who was very seriously injured Friday from being run over by a loaded wagon, is slowly gaining, and will doubtless recover, though the injuries were at first thought dangerous.

Several dwelling-houses are in process of erection at the Park, and plans are being matured for several more to be completed for winter occupancy. Plans are being received for the construction of a high-school building, as recently authorized by the voters of the town. It is expected that the work will begin soon and the foundation laid this fall so as to have the building ready for occupancy and the opening of the school early in the spring, or at the latest at the commencement of the next school year.

LAKE VIEW.

The Town Board held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

A remonstrance against the Belmont avenue sewer was presented, and R. R. Clark addressed the board upon the matter, stating that, while the sewer was 3,959 feet long, the original petition for it only covered 750 feet frontage, and this remonstrance represented 2,175 feet. The remonstrance was laid over.

A petition for opening Wolcott street from Clay avenue to Lawrence avenue was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Union Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London" at Haverly's Theatre.

In spite of the disagreeable weather last evening, a large audience assembled in Haverly's Theatre to witness the first performance in this city of last season's success in New York, "The Lights o' London," as interpreted by the Union Square Theatre company. This play is one of the best of the English melodramas which have been produced in this country during the past three years, and, like all of them, it is nothing without good acting and fine scenic effects. It was seen with these last evening, and the large audience was appreciative and enthusiastic.

The story is of a disowned son, *Harold Armytage*, who has run away from Armytage Hall with *Bess Marks*, the daughter of his father's lodgekeeper. His cousin, *Clifford Armytage*, takes his place in the old man's heart, and is looked upon as the heir to the large estate. The play opens in the Armytage grounds, and *Harold* returns with *Bess*, whom he has made his wife. The old lodgekeeper, *Marks*, gives them shelter, as they are penniless. Their arrival is witnessed by *Seth Preen*, a vagabond who is friendly with the cousin, *Clifford*, and tells him of the son's return. Fearing that he will see his father and gain his forgiveness the treacherous cousin induces *Preen* to rob the house and throw the blame upon *Harold*. The latter sees his father, appeals for forgiveness, and is turned away again. He resolves to leave his wife with her father, and quits the place. Just after his departure *Preene* robs the house and is obliged to kill the father. The officers bring back *Harold*, whom they found on the road, and *Preene* swears the robbery and murder upon him.

The rest of the story is of the trials and vicissitudes of *Harold* and his wife. He escapes from prison and falls in with a band of strolling players, who give him shelter. At their lodgings in London they have been keeping his wife, whose father had died, and there the two meet. Detectives find out his whereabouts and search the house for him, but he escapes through old *Jarvis*, the player, who assumes the convict's garb and is taken away. *Clifford* has taken *Seth Preene's* daughter *Hetty* to London as his mistress, and *Seth* finds this out. He is resolved to be revenged on the betrayer of his daughter, and meets him one night on the bridge in Regent's Park. A quarrel ensues, and *Clifford* throws *Preene* into the water. *Harold* and his wife, who have wandered into the park and fallen asleep, are aroused by the noise of the scuffle, and *Harold* rushes upon the bridge, springs into the water, and rescues the man who swore away his liberty. *Preene* is grateful, and resolves to help *Harold*. The latter is arrested by *Clifford* and the detectives at *Jarvis'* lodgings, but when taken into court *Preene* appears and confesses that he did the deed for which *Harold* was imprisoned. He also produces a will found among the papers stolen from Armytage Hall, which gives the estate to *Harold*, and the jewels stolen are found in the possession of *Clifford*, who is arrested. Justice is satisfied, and the curtain descends upon a very strong melodrama. A number of small characters are grouped about these situations, and they contribute their mite toward making an interesting play.

By far the best acting in the piece is done by J. H. Stoddart, as *Seth Preene*, who makes it a very strong character part. Walden Ramsay, as *Harold*, the hero, plays Charles Thorne's original part very well, and Frederic de Belleville, as *Clifford*, the treacherous cousin, is the polished villain to perfection. *Joseph Jarvis*, the traveling showman, is unctuously rendered by John Parselle. Owen Fawcett as *Philosopher Jack*, Clinton Stuart as the broken-down swell *Percy de Vere*, and Charles Collins as the Irish policeman, give good bits of character acting. Miss Sarah Jewett brings out all there is in the strong emotional part of *Bess Marks*. Mrs. E. J. Phillips as *Mrs. Jarvis* is exceedingly good, and Miss Maude Harrison as *Shakespeare Jarvis*, the "phenomenon" of the troupe of strolling actors, looks a very pretty boy. As *Hetty Preene*, *Seth's* pretty daughter, Miss Eleanor Carey does some good work, and little Eva French is exceedingly clever as *Tim*, a little waif. The other parts are assumed by capable people, and no fault can be found with the acting.

In the play there are six acts and eleven scenes, and the scenic effects are very fine. The scene in Regent Park by moonlight is a pretty picture, and the plunge into the water is very realistic, the water splashing up as the men jump in. Another good scene is "The Borough" on Saturday night, in which the street fight is very well carried out, and the gallery howls at it. The road from Chatham to London, in the snow and moonlight, is a model of scenic art, and all of the other scenes are well executed. The piece has been put on to run four weeks, and it undoubtedly will, to large houses.

At the Other Theatres.

Robson and Crane repeated their new play, "D. A. M.," to a good house at Hooley's, and a large audience witnessed Miss Mary Anderson's performance of *The Countess*, in "Love," at McVicker's. "At the Academy of Music, John Dillon and his new play, "The State's-Attorney," opened to a good house. Leavitt's "All Star" specialty company gave a good variety show at the Olympic to a good house.

Amusement Notes.

Bartley Campbell left for San Francisco yesterday morning. He will remain there until the "White Slave" and "Siberia" are produced.

The "Hummel Prelude" played by Mr. Hopkins was not composed by Bach, nor is it in E-flat. It was composed by Hummel, arranged by Hopkins, and is in the key of A-flat.

A new musical society called the "Chicago Musical Union" has been organized under the leadership of Hans Balatka. Applications for membership may be made to Mr. Balatka.

Frank Curtis, who is managing Joseph Wheelock, the new star in "Wardour," is in the city. Mr. Wheelock is playing in New Orleans this week. Manager Curtis says his star is doing well, and feels confident that he will come to the front in good time.

Joseph Whiting, who has been playing Charles R. Thorne's parts with the Union Square Company in San Francisco and the West, is in the city with his wife. He is not in the "Lights o' London" cast, but will probably remain here in case another play is produced during the engagement.

Mr. Will Palmer is representing his brother, A. M. Palmer, with the Union Square company, and Mr. Joe Mack is representing Mr. Haverly, who has an interest in the Western tour. Mr. A. R. Cazauran is rehearsing the new play which is to be produced by the company at the opening of the regular season.

Lecocq's new opera, "Trompette," given by Mme. Geistinger Friday night, was a success, although the music is not highly praised. The story of the operetta is simple and pleasingly improbable. It is laid in the time of Cardinal Mazarin, who wants to marry the heroine to a relative in order to secure her large fortune. Love finally triumphs, and the maiden weds the object of her true love. Mme. Marie Geistinger appeared in the leading character, the *Countess Cameroni* (Trompette), and gained frequent and prolonged applause. In the beginning of the last act seven women violin-players, dressed in pretty pages' costumes, were introduced, a device which greatly pleased the audience.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains, followed by clearing, cooler weather, southwest to northwest winds, and higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, slightly cooler south to west winds, and slight changes in barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clearing and fair weather, winds shifting to west and south, a slight rise in temperature, and stationary or slight rise in barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, slightly warmer, fair weather, northwest to southwest winds in the northern portions, and lower followed by rising barometer.

The Upper Mississippi River will rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest northeast of New England and lowest in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light rains are reported on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast, and local rains from the Upper Lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. Fair weather continues in the Lower Lake region, South Atlantic States, and the Northwest. Northerly winds continue on the Atlantic coast, with slight changes in temperature. Much cooler north to west winds are reported from the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and thence southward to Texas. The temperature has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light rains and partly cloudy weather are indicated for New England and the Middle States for Tuesday and cooler, fair weather for Wednesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	70	65	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	58	50	W	Fresh	.30	H. rain
Bismarck	54	44	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	62	62	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	71	63	N	Fresh	.35	Lt rain
Concho, Tex	64	51		Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	53	41	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	60	49	N.W.	Light	.44	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	74	66	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	73	60	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	58	49	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	54	39	W	Fresh	.08	Clear.
Denison, Tex	55	50	N	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	62	54	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Des Moines	67	44		Calm	0	Clear.
Detroit	67	65	S	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	62	45	S	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	51	..				
Duluth	54	46	W	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	67	59	S	Light	0	Fair.
Escanaba	52	41	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	62	50	N	Fresh	.43	Cl'dy.
F.. Assiniboine	39	42	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	48	40	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	52	41	W	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	44	33	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	68	50	W	Light	.08	Clear.
Galveston	84	74	E	Light	.09	Clear.
Grand Haven	64	50	N	Light	.04	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	57	47	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	70	63		Calm	*—	Lt rain
Keokuk	58	48		Calm	.01	Clear.
Las Animas	60	49	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	64	55	S	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	56	47		Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	76	66	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	65	64	N.W.	Light	.02	Hazy.
Marquette	54	41	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	81	67	W	Light	.45	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	61	48	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	62	49	N.W.	Light	.18	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	55	39	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	78	71	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	68	52	W	Fresh	0	Fair.
Omaha	55	52	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	72	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	75	57	W	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	79	74	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	66	60	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	79	66	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	70	64	N	Light	0	Fair.
Sandusky	70	63	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	48	45	N	Fresh	.10	Foggy.
Shreveport	68	66		Calm	.15	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	55	49	N	Fresh	.27	Lt rain
St. Louis	62	48	N.W.	Fresh	.17	Lt rain
St. Paul	55	46	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	45	32	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex	63	44	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	71	65		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	85	71	S.E.	Fresh	.12	Clear.
Yankton	59	46		Calm	0	Clear.
Washakie	50	33	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.874	56.7	79	S	8	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.862	60.9	87	S	10	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.846	60.3	88	S.W.	7	.06	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	29.904	57.0	93	N. W.	6	0	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.948	49.2	93	N. W.	3	.44	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 63.5.
Minimum temperature, 58.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.883.
Mean daily thermometer, 58.1.
Mean daily humidity, 85.7.

FIRE RECORD.

A $100,000 Blaze in Philadelphia—Two Tug Boats—Faulty Signals—Fires Elsewhere.

The alarm from Box 296 at 8:30 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a blaze in the one-story frame building No. 438 Jefferson street, owned and occupied by a Mr. Jewrin. Damage nominal. Fire caused by a defective flue.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—The freight sheds on Pier 8, of the South wharves, the pier itself, and all the freight stored thereon, and the large tug boats Argus and Major, together with the narrow-gage railroad freight depot and its contents, were burned this morning. The rigging of several vessels burned away, but no serious damage was done. The Major was valued at $15,000; insurance $10,000. The Argus was valued at $43,000; damaged $20,000; no insurance. William Girtner, engineer of the Major, was roused by the crackling of flames, and as the boat swung out into the stream, he leaped to the deck of the Argus. This vessel, too, was a mass of flames, and to reach the wharf Girtner, encouraged by the cries of the crowd ashore, bent his head and dashed through the solid wall of flame. He was fearfully burned. The crews of the Major and Argus lost everything. In connection with this fire, two telegraph operators at Central station have been suspended. They sent out signals to read "32" instead of "323," sending the fire apparatus to Market and Twenty-first streets. One or two engines only, disregarding the telegraph signals, took the glare of the flames as a guide. The total loss is about $100,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Fire this morning about 5 o'clock destroyed two frame buildings, one a large tenement-house, the other a two-story dwelling, both owned by a widow. There was only $700 insurance on the larger building and none on the smaller nor on the furniture of either.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 16.—Last night Jacob Himes' cooper shops were burned. Loss $7,000, insurance $4,000.

SHIPWRECK.

The British Ship Bremen Runs on an Island in a Dense Fog—No Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The British ship Bremen, Dougall, master, from Liverpool, ran ashore on Farallone Island this morning at 1 o'clock during a dense fog. The crew was all saved and brought here by the schooner Daisy Rowe. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

At the time the ship struck a moderate wind was blowing. The lookout saw land only a few ship-lengths ahead, and there was no time to change the course. The ship struck, and turned broadside on to the rocks, pounding heavily. The crew was demoralized by the sudden shock and the apparent danger from falling spars, and, notwithstanding the effort of Capt. Dougall and Chief mate Boden to maintain order, rushed to the boats. One capsized, but the occupants were picked up by the others. The Captain and Mate remained on board. The boats lay off and on for about two hours, when, finding the efforts to save the ship or anything on board fruitless, the Captain signaled the boats, and with the mate was taken off. Just as they were leaving the ship a fog-whistle began blowing, though for hours a fog had prevailed. The boats had pulled about nine miles when picked up by the Daisy Rowe. Owing to the lateness of the hour the tugs did not go to the wreck today. It is believed, however, that nothing will be saved from the ship.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An immense crowd of 4,000 people witnessed the game today on the polo grounds between the Chicago and Providence Clubs. Chicago won with ease, Providence narrowly escaping a whitewash. Following is the score by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	5	—11
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The Boston Base-Ball Association has been sued by John O'Rourke to recover back salary. He claims that in December, 1879, he made a contract with the defendant to act as gatekeeper and perform such other services as were required of him by the Captain of the Boston Club at a compensation of $185 per month, said time of service to continue for five months during the season of 1880. O'Rourke was then discharged. The defendants say that on the 1st of September, 1880, the contract was canceled by mutual consent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 4; game called on account of darkness.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 16.—The firm of Samuel T. Woolf & Co., dealers in hats, caps, etc., closed up today, having failed. The liabilities are stated at about $10,000; assets about half.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and Residence.	*Age.*
Oscar Guntzel, Chicago	24
Katie Alberz, Chicago	23
Emil Stefforn, Chicago	28
Martha Mueller, Chicago	27
George L. Leland, Englewood	21
Edith M. Bradley, Englewood	18
Gustav Johnson, Chicago	25
Augustus J. Lotsman, Chicago	22
John F. Neiswender, Joliet, Ill.	28
Jennie L. Annis, Plainfield, Ia.	21
Joseph M. Barron, Chicago	35
Lizzie F. Farrell, Chicago	21
William Buckner, Batavia, Ill.	22
Mary Edwards, Chicago	28
Charles Tank, Chicago	22
Lizzie Koch, Chicago	26
Frank Benes, Chicago	27
Mary Kotesofcka, Chicago	27
Henry Rohrsen, Schaumberg, Ill.	25
Lissette Baumgarten, Schaumberg, Ill.	18
Ray G. Kittredge, Elgin	24
Kittie Gilfoyle, Elgin	22
Carl von Dorn, Plainfield, Ill.	33
Ettie R. Rodgers, Plainfield, Ill.	22
Simon McDonnell, Chicago	29
Della Broderick, Chicago	26
Peter Holst, Vernon, Ill.	41
Sophia Bornkamp, Vernon, Ill.	37
John Schilling, Cicero	35
Maria M. Leske, Chicago	35
Henry Tagtmeier, Northfield	25
Sophia Sinnemayer, Palatine	22
Otto Fiedler, Chicago	24
Albinie Bergold, Chicago	22
John Melmer, Chicago	23
Anna M. Becker, Chicago	24
Adolph Bedard, Chicago	23
Anna Bregeld, Chicago	21
Frederick G. Seelback, Chicago	21
Katie Keil, Chicago	20
Frederick Williams, Chicago	22
Ella Wilson, Chicago	22
Daniel McSweeney, Chicago	25
Mary J. Holland, Chicago	22
George Walter Hill, Chicago	22
Alida J. Fulton, Chicago	28
Charles H. Brethold, Chicago	23
Eliza M. Johnson, Chicago	21
John W. Clarke, Chicago	40
Louisa V. Earley, Chicago	30
Anton Eder, Chicago	23
Mary Richter, Chicago	18
Emil Schwerdtfeger, Chicago	22
Emilie Strifawski, Chicago	22
Fred W. Clark, Chicago	23
Susan Reynolds, Chicago	21
Michael Quigley, Cicero	30
Margaret Kelley, Cicero	21
Johan Parderski, Chicago	28
Florentine Barwig, Chicago	21
Albert Sebeck, Chicago	28
Anna Bousek, Chicago	25
James Hibbert, Chicago	23
Ida Pilgrim, Chicago	22
Charles M. Meyer, Chicago	25
Anna Frausch, Rosehill	23
Charles Bengel, Chicago	23
Laura Ettermann, Chicago	19
Pawel Jaranowski, Chicago	24
Eva Glazinska, Chicago	21
August Olinger, Chicago	25
Ida Lassig, Chicago	21

MARRIAGES.

CHESBROUGH—TEBBETTS—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1882, by the Rev. Canon Knowles, Ellis Sylvester Chesbrough Jr. and Mary Mott Tebbetts. No cards.

DEATHS.

NAPER—Oct. 15, John Naper, aged 68 years. Funeral from his late residence, 45 Delaware-place, Wednesday at 10 a. m. to Graceland.

COEN—Oct. 15, 7 p. m., Bridget Coen, beloved wife of Dennis Coen and sister of Mathew and John Cleary. Funeral from her late residence, 317 Illinois street, Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, to Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ROSENTHAL—The funeral of the late Theodore Rosenthal takes place from the residence of his bereaved parents, 267 West Van Buren-st., at 11 a. m. today (Tuesday). Friends respectfully invited. ☞Peoria, (Ill.) and Newberg, (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WOODWARD—Suddenly, Monday, 16th inst., Edwin A. Woodward, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 46 years. ☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROMILOW—Sept. 22, Mary W. Bromilow, at Brighton-le-Sands, near Liverpool, Eng., mother of E. E. Bromilow, Chicago.

LAKE—John H. Lake, aged 63 years and 3 months. Funeral will take place Wednesday, Oct. 18. By carriages to Calvary Cemetery. ☞New York and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WHITLEY—Oct. 15, at Black Brook, Clinton County, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Mrs. Minerva P. Whitley, aged 78 years, mother of Mrs. J. B. Briggs, of this city.

LLOYD—Oct. 15, Maud, youngest daughter of George and Mary Lloyd, aged 1½ years, at their residence, on Genesee-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., Lawndale.

BENDER—Oct. 16, at 12:30 p. m., George T. Bender, beloved son of Martha and Richard Bender, aged 27 years and 9 months. Funeral from his late residence, 150 North Desplaines-st., Oct. 18, at 2 p. m. ☞Canada papers please copy.

NESBITT—Robert, youngest and beloved son of George and Ann Nesbitt, aged 14 years and 4 months. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 17, from parents' residence, 582 South State-st.

CLEARY—Oct. 16, William A., youngest son of John H. and Maria Cleary, aged one year and 25 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 538 West Fourteenth-st., Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 11 a. m. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RIEBE—Oct. 16, of emphysema of the lungs, Mrs. Dorothea Riebe, widow of the late Conrad Riebe, of Cassel, Germany, aged 46 years 4 months and 7 days. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. Fredigke, 473 South State-st., Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

JENNISON—Oct. 16, at 300 Walnut-st., of consumption, Mary A., only and beloved child of Charles H. and Anna A. Jennison, aged 14 years 4 months and 3 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE NINTH PRECINCT REPUBLICAN Club of the Twelfth Ward will meet this evening at No. 389 Ogden-av. to ratify nominations today.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJ. D. W. WHITTLE, THE EVANgelist, leads the noon-meeting in Farwell Hall today.

THE TUESDAY EVENING GOSPEL temperance meeting conducted by A. M. Dalton in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room will be postponed until Thursday evening this week on account of the opening of the new rooms this evening.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THIS TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT RINK, Corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st., BALANCE FURNITURE! REMOVED FROM Sherman House. ELEGANT AND MASSIVE Chamber Sets, A NUMBER OF FINE Parlor Suits, M. T. Tables, Wardrobes, Good Brussels and Axminster CARPETS, Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Bed Linen, Pillows, &c.

Sale by order U. S. Mortgage Co.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers.

TURKISH RUGS Now on Exhibition At 209 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE Thursday, Oct. 19, at 11 a. m. & 3 p. m.

The most elegant collection Real Turkish, Persian, and Daghistan Rugs and Carpets, Saddle Bags, Embroideries, Hangings, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, Oct. 17, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, Oct. 19, 9:30 a. m.

1,000 Lots Dry Goods Merchandise in Each Sale.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

An Importer's Consignment of LACES.
Twenty Cases Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR.
Five Hundred Doz. Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES.
Twenty Cases White and Colored BED BLANKETS.
Twenty Bales 4, 5, and 6 lb. CAMP BLANKETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers FOR *Wednesday, Oct. 18,* WILL BE ONE OF OUR LARGEST AND BEST.

No Retailer Should Fail to Attend.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 214 and 216 Madison-st.

WE SHALL SELL ON Thursday, Oct. 19, at 9:30 a. m., 25 Casks White Granite, 30 Casks Hotel China, 40 Crates Porcelain, Also a large stock of Glassware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

By A. KAHN & CO., 180 Monroe-st.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock, 200 Cases Boots and Shoes at Auction. Also 200 Cases of nice Manufacturers' Samples.
JAMES P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.

Hiram Sibley & Co., SEEDMEN, 200-206 Randolph St.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, Manufacturer, 80 State-st.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold and Silver, and Precious Stones.

THE COUNCIL.

Veto by the Mayor of the Sale of Liquor to Minors Ordinance.

It Is Amended as Suggested by Him and Adopted by the Council.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Phelps, Riordan, Purcell, Nelson, White, and Hirsch.

VETO OF THE ORDINANCE REGARDING THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The following message was received from the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby return to you without my approval an ordinance entitled an "Ordinance in Relation to Minors," etc., passed Oct. 9, for the following reasons:

"Sec. 1 of said ordinance is as follows:

"Any person being a minor, or in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who shall be intoxicated, and who shall purchase, offer to purchase, or in any manner obtain for his or her personal use any intoxicating liquor in any licensed saloon or grocery, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding $25 for the first offense, and in a sum of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for every subsequent offense."

I assume that you aim at the suppression of intoxication, and at restraining minors from frequenting saloons, and not at the infliction of punishment. The mere purchasing of liquors in saloons by these persons is not in itself a wrong, much less is it a crime, and therefore should not subject the offender to vindictive penalties. But such procuring of liquor may lead to real wrongs and to crime, and therefore should be prevented if possible. Drunkenness is a degrading vice, but no class of society is free from it, and a fine such as the minimum fixed in Sec. 1 would often fall not simply as a punishment upon the offender, but, in case of adults, upon his or her friends and family, and where a minor should be enticed by other boys into a saloon, not he but his parents would be the sufferers by a fine of $25. I am opposed to excessive fines in all offenses of this character. They simply render the whole ordinance nugatory, and in cases where minors are the offenders the magistrate should be clothed with a parental discretion. Oftentimes a reprimand for the first offense is quite sufficient, and in second offenses the Justice should not be bound by a cast-iron rule making a heavy minimum fine obligatory. A boy may enter a saloon on a species of boyish frolic. He may even repeat the offense. His fine under this ordinance must be $25. The parent, who may be illy able to pay such a fine, will be compelled to do so or leave his child to the degrading associations of the House of Correction. Restraint of incorrigible boys is wholesome, and parents who permit their children to run wild ought to suffer, but my observation leads me to believe that in the majority of cases the parents are not so much to be blamed that they should be obliged to pay so heavy penalties. Give the magistrate a large discretion and see to it that good men are placed upon the bench, and the public interests will be properly subserved. I suggest that you amend the ordinance by striking out in Sec. 1 the words "less than $25 nor."

For the same reasons, in Sec. 2 strike out the words "less than $10 nor," and in Sec. 3 strike out the word "less" and insert in lieu thereof the word "more."

I am urged to veto this ordinance because, without the testimony of the persons offending, and particularly the minors, saloonkeepers who harbor minors cannot be punished. This argument is to me not good. It is bad for a minor to drink in and to frequent saloons, but it is far worse for him to use him as a spy. I can hope for the reclamation of a dissipated youth, but I should despair of his future should he deliberately go into a saloon as a spy for the purpose of being used as a witness. This is bad enough in a grown-up detective, whose principles are formed, but would be destructive of the morals of an unformed boy. I sincerely hope that there are few men among us who, claiming a desire to see our youth properly reared, would lead one of them to practice a lie for the purpose of punishing some one else. If boys are harbored by vicious saloonkeepers, an ordinance leaving a proper discretion in the breast of the magistrate will not prevent such boys from being witnesses. I therefore return the ordinance, and recommend that it be properly amended.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Ald. Lawler moved to reconsider the vote by wich the ordinance was passed. Agreed to.

The same Alderman moved to pass the veto notwithstanding. The Mayor's action might be all right, but it did not meet his (Lawler's) views. He had always wished the Citizens' League and Paxton godspeed in their work, but he reiterated his charge of last week that Paxton had men in his employ who sent into saloons boys who afterwards prosecuted the keepers.

Ald. Shorey thought the ordinance was illegal, being sumptuary in character, and he was surprised that any good Democrat in view of the party platform should want to press such a law upon the people.

Ald. Barrett hoped the ordinance would pass, as it was a just one.

Ald. Wickersham said if it was a Democratic measure he was prouder of his party than ever. He wanted it passed.

Ald. Everett hoped the ordinance would not go through. It was the most iniquitous law that was ever passed by the Council. In his opinion it was drafted in the interest of the saloonkeepers.

Ald. Dixon thought the fines were a little too high, but the ordinance was better than none on the subject, as it was proper.

Ald. Altpeter said the Council had no right to pass a prohibitory law for men, but it had for minors. He considered the ordinance necessary, and would vote to pass it over the veto. But he thought it would be better, however, to reduce the fine.

Ald. Wanzer asked why he (Altpeter) couldn't keep the boys and girls out, being the boss of his saloon.

Ald. Altpeter replied that he could keep them out if they were fined for going in.

THE ORDINANCE AMENDED AS SUGGESTED.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the ordinance be amended as suggested by the Mayor and passed.

There was considerable discussion as to the propriety of this motion, the Mayor holding, finally, that it was all right.

Ald. Colvin then moved to lay the motion on the table.

This was lost—yeas 14, nays 16—as follows:

Yeas—Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Altpeter, Lawler, Dean, Bond, Everett, Marder, Wanzer, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Barrett, and Blair—14.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Hildreth, Purcell, Peevey, Gaynor, Dalton, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Sweeney, and Geohegan—16.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 9—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Dalton, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, and Geohegan—22.

Nays—Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Dean, Bond, Everett, Marder, Wanzer, and Blair—9.

The ordinance as amended was passed—yeas 23, nays 8—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Dalton, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, and Geohegan—23.

Nays—Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Dean, Bond, Everett, Marder, and Wanzer—8.

The following is

THE ORDINANCE AS PASSED:

Be it ordained, etc. SEC. 1. Any person being a minor or in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who shall be intoxicated, and who shall purchase, or offer to purchase, or in any manner obtain for his or her personal use any intoxicating liquor in any licensed saloon or grocery, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars ($25) for the first offense, and in a sum of not more than one hundred (100) dollars for every subsequent offense.

SEC. 2. Any person being a minor, who shall play with dice, dominoes, cards, balls, or other articles used in gaming in any saloon, grocery, room, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, shall, upon conviction, be subjected to a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. Any person being a minor, who shall obtain from the proprietor of any saloon or grocery, or from his or her agent or servant, any intoxicating liquors under the false pretense of being then of age, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense in a sum of not more than fifty dollars ($50).

A communication was received from the Controller stating that the fines collected for violations of the fire ordinance during August and September were as follows: South Division, $26; West Division, $85; North Division, $239; Southwest Division, $31; total, $381.

A communication was received from the Board of Education asking concurrence in the purchase of 192x125 feet on Lincoln street, as a school site, for $7,680. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

The Council then adjourned.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—Today the first series of short-horn sales was but sparsely attended, and the cattle in fair condition and pedigree below the average. The stock sold were Welcomes, Young Marys, and several with Rose of Sharon crosses. The total amount of the sales, fifty-two head, was $4,395; average, $84.52. The coming sales will be of much better stock, and of course better prices.

MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.

The Pestilence Devastating Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

Special Dispatch to New York Herald.

CHATHAM, Oct. 14.—Diphtheria has been raging in a most malignant form in certain sections of Pittsylvania County for the last two months. Your reporter spent today traveling through the affected district, seeing the doctors and ascertaining the exact number of cases, the extent and the type of the disease in a radius of six miles. Six physicians report 380 cases, out of which eighty-six died who were treated by them; and there were fifty-nine others who either died before the physician came, or were too far gone to receive treatment after his arrival. The disease appears in different forms. In some cases the patient is attacked with vomiting, emitting in the last stages a greenish or bluish fluid; in others high fevers, and others congestion of different parts. Whenever there are sores about the limbs they are covered with the false membrane similar to that in the throat. The doctors all agree that filth has much to do with the spread and malignity of the disease, and disinfectants are recommended. It is difficult to secure good nurses in the country at best, but when the disease is so general and the people avoid it, as in this instance, many suffer from lack of attention. In one house, with only one room, a man, his wife, and five children were down at one time, and but for the persistence of the physician would have suffered for want of food and care. There were other cases in which the family had to shroud and bury its own dead. The physicians inform us that no one who has had the disease in a malignant form has been fully restored. Some are paralyzed; some but partially; some have dropsy; in numerous cases the eyes are affected, and others are drawn in various ways. Several of the patients died of heart-clot after they had apparently recovered from diphtheria. Relapses are frequent, and in most cases fatal.

The treatment of the disease varies with different doctors. They have all abandoned the old style of mopping out the throat; all have found that the disease yields to corrosive sublimate and iron, when taken in time. Some cases died in twenty-four hours after being seized with the disease. To show its faiatility and extent three physicians informed us they had over twenty cases at the same time. Henry Orange buried three of his children the same evening and James Matherly buried two of his in the same grave. Some families lost six, some five, and in some instances every child died.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Female Dry-Goods Clerks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—I want to speak a word through your columns in behalf of the hundreds of young women clerks in dry-goods stores in this city who are forced to stand behind counters ten hours every day (with but a half hour interval of rest at noon), and to ask if it is quite impossible to provide seats of some kind.

Employers do not realize that it is an absolute cruelty to allow young girls to suffer the extreme fatigue and strain upon their systems which this constant standing brings. For instance: A young girl in the "Fair" told me upon my inquiring if she was not tired and could not find a seat, that if she were "caught sitting she would be 'bounced' right off," and I don't doubt she spoke the bitter truth.

Every person knows how much more exhausting it is to stand than to walk. Now let them consider a moment the faint and weary frames these women clerks must carry day after day. Nor is this all the harm done. Physicians will testify that physical weaknesses and derangements must in time result to women from excessive bodily fatigue, especially that caused by resting on the feet too continuously.

But what can these girls do? They must stand and bear the weariness and pain until the end, unless some sympathizer pleads their cause.

In London petitions signed by prominent ladies of the metropolis were circulated among merchants employing women clerks, begging them to provide swinging seats that would enable those disengaged for the moment to secure a little rest while not interfering with a free passage behind counters. And the merchants granted the petitions.

Now, why will not some influential lady make a like attempt here? Surely, our merchants are as humane as those across the waters.

If the seriousness of the matter was brought forcibly before them, I don't believe the small expense necessary would prevent them from giving it fair consideration.

A FRIEND OF WORKING WOMEN.

The Honore Block Elevator.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—In your account of the accident to the Dearborn street elevator of the Honoré Building you say "the elevator from some cause dropped Friday afternoon and wrecked the car quite seriously." "Fortunately the only occupant was the conductor, who was badly shaken up." Yes, it was fortunate, very, for the scores of business-men who have to go up and down in such elevators a dozen or more times every day. Is there not some way in which the public may be protected and their lives and limbs preserved from the horrible fate of a fall of from three to ten stories in these infernal machines? Or must we wait till some half-dozen of prominent citizens are mangled beyond recognition before we can have the protection from such dangers that is needed?

The writer does not refer to this particular elevator or building, but to every elevator and building in Chicago. The accident referred to has brought this subject more forcibly to my mind from the fact that the writer has been one of many who have been daily using the elevator in the Honoré Building for some time past. During part of last week the Adams street elevator was "out of repair," and all the occupants of that large building were compelled to use the Dearborn street elevator or climb the stairs. While being shot up five stories like a rocket, or allowed to drop with such velocity as to almost take one's breath away, I have often wondered if there was not considerable danger in such a reckless speed, and looked about me for the safety appliances to secure us against such accidents; and sure enough there right before our very eyes in a neat frame upon the side of the car was an Inspector's certificate showing that "this elevator" had been "duly examined," "approved," etc., by the proper authorities, and consequently we might be sure there was no danger, or at least every guard that human foresight could produce had been put upon that car to prevent loss of life or limb.

And this very elevator carriage "dropped from some cause" on Friday, and had it been loaded with human freight, as I have often seen it, the result must have been frightful.

As far as the speed of these elevators is concerned I rather like it, and it is a most desirable feature in high buildings; but the owners of such buildings should be compelled by law to provide such devices or take such precautions as will render them absolutely safe beyond all doubt, at no matter what cost, and at the same time require their inspection at least four times every year by a competent inspector. Before dismissing the subject let me say that as a mechanic I think I can safely say not one in ten of the elevators at present in use in this city is properly provided with efficient guards against accidents, or is as safe as it should be made to carry so many human beings with safety; and unless some additional means of prevention is adopted, and owners compelled to use it and see that it is kept in proper order, we shall be horrified some day with a fearful accident.

PRECAUTION.

Editorial Expressions.

Atchison Champion.

An expression common in these days of nominations is, "While a portion of the ticket is not such as we should have nominated, we shall give it our hearty support." This means that the editor's most bitter enemy, who will give the printing to the other paper if he can, is on the ticket, and the editor hopes that the low-down reptile may be beaten out of sight. In the case of distinguished orators, the remark, "The Hon. Mr. Blank was attacked with a sudden indisposition and did not speak," means that the venerated statesman was too drunk to hold his head up. The observation means the same thing when applied to the lights of the American stage. "We failed to catch the last words of the speech" means that eloquence at the critical period was drowned in "budge." "We regret we have not space to publish the gentleman's eloquent effort in full" means that, in the editor's opinion, the speech would have made a reflective mule leave his oats, and that it would be an outrage on the public to print it. "We may refer to the address hereafter" means that the newspaper-man feels happy in getting out of it this time, and trusts that perdition may seize him if he ever mentions the matter again. In obituary notices "congestion of the brain," when applied to a gentleman of easy views in regard to drinks, means delirium tremens, and "he was his own worst enemy" means that the deceased was a drunkard, and the worst enemy of the people who loaned him money. "He had his faults, who of us had not?" is an equivalent expression. In regard to performances, dramatic and otherwise, "those who failed to be present missed a rich treat" means that everybody "failed." "The audience was small but appreciative" means that nobody was present except the holders of complimentaries. "Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience was not what it would have been" means that nobody would have been there had the sky been as clear as crystal, and the "neighborhood been fanned by spicy breezes" that, according to the hymn-book, "blow softly o'er Ceylon's Isle." In the way of dramatic criticism, "Mr. Montgomery shows some crudity and inexperience, which will doubtless disappear with time and study," means that Mr. M. is a hopeless and irredeemable stick. Finally, "a scandal in high life has been brought to our notice, of which we will have more to say in a few days," that means—well, that means "business."

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
3801 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

133 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
62 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
518 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
681 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
172 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
26 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
110 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
32 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1013 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
638 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
443 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
174 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, PROBABLY in a street-car, a ladies' onyx bar-pin designed in pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded for returning the same to D. MAPES, with Franklin MacVeagh & Co., 29 Wabash-av.

LOST—A SCOTCH-TERRIER PUP FROM 2910 Indiana-av. last Saturday. Reward will be paid on its return.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 132 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$15,000 4 PER CENT 20 years Grand Rapids school bonds. Address L. M. WESTON, Cashier Fourth National Bank, or T. C. SHERWOOD, Cashier Grand Rapids National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I OFFER A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST in stock in manufacturing company in Chicago; stock paying good dividends, and will double in value in six months. Address K 33, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. E. W. BYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 199 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED ON NOTES AND past due claims. Room 19, 163 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $5,000. LEWIS UMLAUF, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY GOING TO FLORIDA WILL sell her beautiful road-horse for $250; he cost $850 in Kentucky last year, when he showed three heats in 2:31, 2:28, and 2:29¾; he is stylish and graceful; 6 years old; 15½ hands high; weighs 1,000 pounds; he is free from fault or blemish, and warranted sound and kind; wears no boots or weights; he has been driven the past year by present owner, who can recommend and warrant him to any one in want of a good, safe, and reliable young horse. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling at owner's residence, No. 2234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 5-GLASS LANDAU, good as new; all kinds of carriages; jump-seats, top and open buggies; one second-hand silver road wagon; a large assortment of new and second-hand trucks, top delivery wagons, express wagons, new and second-hand; a large stock of new and second-hand harness of every description; also, a large stock of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, whips, saddles, etc. We sell on monthly payments or exchange. Horses and wagons to let by the day, week, or month. Come and see for yourself. The largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY TEAM, YOUNG and sound, fully warranted; good single, and for saddle; also carriage and buggy, tongue and shafts for both, harness and saddle, all in good order; can be seen at the barn of T. E. Morris, Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF HEAVY young Kentucky mules. At J. S. COOPER'S, 174 Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM. Satisfaction guaranteed. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

I WILL SELL A GOOD HORSE FOR $35; trial given. 37 La Salle-st., between 12 and 1 Monday.

$125 BUYS A NO. 1 BUSINESS horse; is 6 years old; city broke and acclimated; good traveler; weighs 1,200 pounds; cost in the country $225; have also a good clean-limbed 9-year-old well-muscled bay horse; price $75; a sacrifice, as owner has no further use for them. Residence, 48 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES LESSONS in the "Minuet" from a competent teacher. L 7, Tribune office.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY—147 East Randolph-st. Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves for sale. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPE-WRITing most readily and thoroughly mastered by concentrated attention upon them alone. Type-writing machines for rent. Circulars sent upon application. Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Hanna, Room 412 Nat. Bank Build'g.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF FANCY dances for small private class of children. Apply at 95 South Clark-st., Room 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, ETC., CLEANED by contract (guaranteed). Exterminators for sale. Call or address OAKLEY, 180 Washington-st.

JUST OPEN—BOSTON PEARL LAUNdry; families' trade a specialty; collect and deliver work at your door; orders by communication promptly attended to. 153 East Eighteenth-st. D. S. SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

WANTED—POPPING CORN IN CARlots; cash paid on arrival. J. F. FOLSOM, wholesale confectioner, 98 Canal-st., Boston, Mass.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN a business that will pay $30,000 in six months; answer in real name for interview. L 72, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN with $500 in a paying business for the winter. Call at once, at Room 3, 185 East Adams-st.

WANTED—PARTNER BY A WELL-established jobbing and manufacturing house of a specialty; $10,000 required; full investigation solicited. L 30, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF SAloon fixtures, including one pool and two billiard tables. Inquire of A. C. HUSTON, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage-Grove-av.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNCH, $2,000, 4 feet long, 32 feet long, oak hull steel boiler, Colt's disc engine; all new last spring; now at Wood-st. and Blue Island-av. O. D. WETHERELL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Fourteenth-st.; $10,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, near Fourteenth-st., extra well built and finished.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48 feet, near Thirteenth-st.; a decided bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Fourteenth-st.; $12,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Seventeenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two brick houses, near Twenty-first-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome modern house; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and brick barn with 50 feet, near Thirty-fourth-st.; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two fine houses, one for $30,000, and one for $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brick house, near Twentieth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-first-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-third-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front, near Twenty-fifth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Twenty-ninth-st., very desirable. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
OCTAGON STONE FRONT—On a choice corner on South Side; several very handsome rooms on parlor floor; finest view of the lake that is to be had anywhere on the North or South Sides; $13,500.

FOR SALE—BY S. D. WARD, RECEIVER, 154 Lake-st.:
25 feet on Sherman-st., near Van Buren.
62 feet on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
64 feet on Vernon-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
100 feet on Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st.
43 feet on Forest-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
264 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
264 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
30 feet on Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st.
150 feet on Lexington-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st.
Lots at Grand Crossing.
Lots at Hyde Park.
48 feet on Rockwell-st., corner Thompson.
150 feet on Rockwell-st., corner Thompson.
28 feet on Canal-st., corner Mather.
10 acres corner Harrison and Albany-av.
3-story and basement brick on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.
2-story and basement stone-front on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.
2739 Butterfield-st., brick cottage.
House and lot in Lake View.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE LOTS.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125, $90.
South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, 50x125, $85.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 80x171; a bargain.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., corner lot, 50x178; cheap.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x180, $125.
State-st., near Thirty-seventh, east front, 25x120, $85.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x161, $155.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125, $110.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125, $90.
Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st., 23x160, $45.
Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100x180; a bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., 96x140, $90.
Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 24x120; a bargain.
Arnold-st., near Fifty-sixth, 50x127; make an offer.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOTS ON North State-st. Cheap.
Three brown-stone fronts on Grand-boulevard. Want best offer this week.
100 feet, South Park, near Fifty-eighth-st., $85 a foot.
Two corners on Ashland-av., south Van Buren-st.; one at $100; inside lots at $90 a foot.
151 feet Prairie-av. and Fifty-second-st., $23 a foot.
150 feet Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-sixth-st., $20 a foot.
See my bargains in acre property in Lake View, Jefferson, Cicero, Lake, Lyons, and Hyde Park.
320 acres, or 80 acres, 3 miles from Chicago, only $150 an acre.
NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—325 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x188½; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 153 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF IMproved property on Warren-av.; two new stone-front buildings, only $12,500; buildings cost nearly that amount. Call for particulars.
Also two fine pieces of business property on West Madison-st., $12,000 and $18,000, that will pay to look after. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE BUSINESS lots on Milwaukee-av., inside the city limits, horse-cars passing, with water, gas, sewer; price $1,000; also 3 or 5 lots on Ladin, corner Plum-st. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—30 feet front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $375.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x177 feet, near Thirty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x175 feet, near Eighteenth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x175 feet, near Twenty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x160 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1634 INDIANA-AV., octagon stone front; now vacant and in order. Will be sold at a bargain, and on easy payments, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—DOCK property 300 feet south of Division-st., on North Branch; splendid location for coal or stone yard. Apply to H. A. STREETER, 80 and 86 Illinois-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs.	$150 to $300
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st.	$200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY, AND ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL PROPERTY—Bids will be received at the Rogers Park School-House on Saturday night, Oct. 21st, 1882, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, for the following-described property: A frame building 12 feet high, with brick basement 10 feet high, the size of which is 24x40 feet; also about one acre of ground; all fences and buildings in good repair; situated in District No. 4, Township 41, Range 14, Village of Rogers Park, Cook County, Ill.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest. A liberal discount will be made for all cash. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the School Board.
Oct. 9th, 1882. C. H. CEPERLY, Clerk.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6684 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—30 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,400, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FORTIETH-ST. and Forty-first-st., between the boulevards, just south of the city limits. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES IN STAVE & Klein's subdivision, near the proposed improvements and station, corner Seventy-third-st. Cheap, and easy terms.
Ten acres at Grand Crossing at a very great bargain. Very choice.
Ten acres few hundred yards from Craigin at half price.
See my bargains in acres in Lake View.
NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN fruit farm at South Haven, Mich., known as the Cold Spring Orchard. There is on the place about 1,500 peach trees, in bearing, of the best varieties; over 1,500 grape vines, mostly Delaware, Concord, and Salem, in bearing; 100 quinces, and some other fruit trees. There are two fish-ponds well stocked with brook trout. Good house, barn, and greenhouses. The owner would wish any parties desiring to purchase a nice and paying place to visit South Haven and inspect it. The crop of peaches this season will be over 5,000 baskets. For price and terms inquire of GEO. HANNAHS, South Haven, Mich.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 37 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TO SMALL, APPROVED family, 8-roomed frame house, fine location, West Side. Owner reserves two rooms and will board if suited. FISKE, 21 Otis Block, La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4 MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES on the North Side, all new; one marble-front on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., with barn; an elegant furnished house at Hyde Park; beautiful furnished house on Lake Park-av., rents $75 to $125 a month per house to strictly private families; also several boarding and rooming houses on Michigan-av. and North and West Sides, with furniture for sale; also flats with furniture for sale. Apply to B, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on Prairie-av. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3127 GROVELAND Park-av., suitable for two families.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH Side, $35; furniture for sale. A. B. TALLMAN, 229 State-st.

TO RENT—27 SIXTEENTH-ST., THREE-story brick, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment house No. 436 Webster-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—The fine 3-story brick house 429 Oak-st., next the lake; unfurnished, $75 per month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH lease and furniture, or will sell same. Address L 9, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES and lots at $8 to $20; will sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEAR KENWOOD, SPLENdid 9-room house; all modern improvements; five minutes' walk to station. T. G. OTIS, 4508 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND third floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, 311 North Wells-st.; $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—592 FULLERTON-AV., FLAT of six furnished rooms; piano included. Reasonable price. Inquire within.

TO RENT—THE SECOND-STORY apartment (5 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water) in the new building No. 749 Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT ON FIRST FLOOR of new building 384 Fulton-st.; every convenience; very desirable.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying a fine residence in the best block on Michigan-av. would rent two or three handsomely furnished rooms without board; also, stable room for two horses, with groom. Address L 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms. This house is under new management and is furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room for gentlemen, Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., with or without board; private family. Address L 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR—NICELY furnished; folding bed; also room suitable for light housekeeping; all modern improvements. 531 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—205 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Eight well-furnished rooms to small family. References required. Near Illinois Central and cable cars.

TO RENT—19 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO neatly-furnished rooms, with use of bath; suitable for two gentlemen each.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely-fournished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS front and back, en suite or single; board if desired. 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, also one unfurnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM, No. 12 Twelfth-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, ONE or two neatly furnished, warm, cosy rooms in a private house. 1234 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST., a large, nicely furnished room; gas, bath, etc.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with fire and bath. 241 East Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 40 Clybourn-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 273 WEST RANdolph-st.; $25. Rooms, 17 Belden-place; $10. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—442 WEST ADAMS-ST.—2 rooms en suite, unfurnished; all conveniences; one single room partly furnished.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DOUBLE CORner store, Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; fine position; would divide for good party; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE ON MADison-st., near State. Address L 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 273 West Randolph-st.; $35. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 246 NORTH Clark-st., near Chicago-av. This is a choice location. Rent, $50 per month. GIBBS & CALKINS, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFT, 40X70. good light, rent low. 171 East Jackson-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN ASHLAND BLOCK—Rooms 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28. Apply at elevator of building.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN VERY DEsirable office, first floor on Dearborn-st., $25 monthly. Address, stating business and references, F 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 15, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS to transients. Centrally located. Address K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 LARGE, well-lighted rooms or lofts suitable for printing (hand-presses), with sky-light rooms where negatives can be made. Address Photomechanical Printing Company, 103 to 107 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; not too far from State and Adams-sts. L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MAN AND wife, a furnished flat of about 5 rooms in a first-class neighborhood; state price. L 36, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN OR part for horse and buggy, near business centre. Address L 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR three unfurnished rooms on West Side for light housekeeping; will occupy about Nov. 15. Address, stating terms per month, L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE or two small unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by two adults, on the North Side. State price. Address L 75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SHELL: GOT BACK sooner than expected. All is well. Address L 25, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also notice to those not prepared to surance attorney's fees and costs, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, Room 10, 165 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice in all the courts. Open until 9 p. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568.—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address J. COHEN, 80 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG ATTORNEY AS correspondent; must be good penman, correct in drawing papers; knowledge of shorthand preferred. Salary $50 monthly, increased according to merit, etc. Address with references G 19, Tribune.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ASSISTant bookkeeper, salesman, or timekeeper; lady assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or cashier. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A BOY, AGE 14 TO 17, TO do general office work; one who is quick to learn and wants a steady place. Apply at Room 12, Howland Block, 154 Dearborn-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—CLERK FOR CROCKERY, glassware, toys, fancy goods; a good situation for a competent man well recommended. Address at once S. M. RIESER, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer; must have experience and come well recommended. Apply with letter at 4 Market-st.

WANTED—GERMAN PRESCRIPTION clerk who speaks English fluently and is acquainted with city trade. Address L 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS old in a law office. Address in own handwriting, giving references. L 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN LAW-OFFICE; must be a good penman. Address L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY for office; must write a good hand. Address L 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENTRY-clerk. Address, giving reference and salary wanted, L 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN OUR cigar business; must be a good salesman and penman and have first-class references; none other need apply. J. & B. MOOS, Borden Block.

TRADES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CROMPTON loom weavers; steady work and good wages. Apply at once at the Waukesha Woolen Mills, Waukesha, Wis.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOB PRINTers. WAGNER & GROSS, 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTer, one thoroughly experienced in copying house work. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor (with instrument, if possible) for photograph and tintype work; can get his price. Address F 23, Tribune office, for two weeks.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, a young man not afraid of work to drive a delivery wagon and work in store. Address, stating references, age, and terms, L 23, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in different States; $1.50 to $2; 500 for all kinds of work; cheapest laborers tickets to all points South by rail or river. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa and Michigan; 100 for station work in Illinois; free fare; cheap tickets to all points South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. None but men of experience, having an established trade, and a thorough knowledge of the small ware and hosiery business. Address, giving references, stating amount of goods sold, where sold, and number of years on the road, with any other particulars, BROWN, DURRELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELERS TO TAKE our flour on commission. Easily sold everywhere. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE SERVANT FOR housework in private family and to wait on invalid gentleman. Address, with references, GEO. C. CLARKE, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE NURSE FOR INvalid. Address, with references and terms, GEO. C. CLARKE, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY wanting permanent employment, who has had some experience in buffing. E. T. HARRIS & CO., 107 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A MEN'S FURNISHing goods house, salesmen for Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Dakota. Apply by letter, stating name, salary required, and references, to L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN FOR each county; will pay solicitors 300 per cent profit or allow smart men a commission that will pay $100 per week; this is the best chance ever offered live men with or without experience; $1 samples free. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELER IN SCHOOL supplies. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY AGED ABOUT 15. Must be acquainted with city and have good references. Call before 8:30. R. G. DUN & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN GROcery store to deliver goods and be generally useful. EASTMAN & ROUNDS, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY—I WILL SELL MY well-established bakery and café, on one of the principal streets, fine location, corner store, with flat of 7 rooms, cheap lease of 3 years; none but first-class parties and those meaning business need answer; price $1,800. Address G 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD YARD; all under cover; central location—no better stand in the city; everything first-class; stock, horses, wagons, etc., $1,600. G 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, FINE location, corner store, old stand, doing good business. Rent $25. G 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK LADIES' AND gents' furnishing goods, on one of the best retail streets in the city, now doing good business. G 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, CORner store, with nice rooms; stock about $500, rent $25. Splendid location. G 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, AND furniture of a large boarding house in Pullman, or exchange for farm land. Address M. & K., Box 319, Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—Foundry, blacksmith, and fitting shop, in good location; building 50x100 feet. C 702, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAKERY, IN good location and tip-top order, with 3 horses, 2 wagons, commanding a good route, and store trade. Address K 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—16 NICELY FURNISHED rooms in the best location in Chicago; time given on part payment. Address L 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of a first-class boarding-house full of paying boarders. Sickness cause of selling. L 74, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN THE neatest European hotel in Chicago, of 60 rooms, in the business centre of the city; a woman capable of taking charge of the same preferred. L 98, Tribune.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $250 to join me in opening retail butter, cheese, and egg business; best location; experience unnecessary. Address L 8, Tribune office.

$1,500 WILL BUY A GOOD-PAYING corner saloon; rent, $100 per month; or would rent furnished to a good man who will pay six months' rent in advance at $125 per month. Address L 34, Tribune office.

$10,000 STOCK IN STREET-RAILway in a flourishing city South, at ground-floor price. Enterprise just started. Rare opportunity for paying business. Would like to have the party investing visit the city. Call on or address H. M. BEIDLER, Chicago House, No. 163 Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
can be seen, in great variety of cases, the celebrated
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
Upright, Grand, and Square Pianos.
Also, the well-known
EMERSON PIANO,
And
a fine stock of the popular
KIMBALL ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
6-octave Pianos for $25, $30, and $40.
$5 cash and $5 per month.
Will do for beginners.
7-octave Pianos for $90, $100, and $125.
$10 cash and $10 per month.
7⅓-octave Pianos for $150, $160, and $175.
$15 cash and $10 per month.
Balance on twelfth month.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 246 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS, EQUAL TO any made, sold on small monthly payments; low prices; pianos rented and rent applied on purchase money. A. SCHAAF & CO., 236 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

AUNTIE EM'S SONGS FOR CHILdren, illustrated, 50 cents. Address PUBLISHER, 8½ North Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill. On sale at Colgrove's book house, 40 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Inquire at 35 Fortieth-st. MRS. H. J. GOODRICH.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family. Good references required. 132 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE thoroughly understanding her business and willing to assist with washing. Apply at 1937 Michigan-av., between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, at 2329 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 43 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1316 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; family of five. 781 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, and be well recommended. 17 Ladin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 641 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; also, one to do second work. Call at 2713 Michigan-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A GOOD TRIMMER. APply to C. C. WETHERELL, care O. R. KEITH & CO.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUTTON-hole-maker. 386 North Franklin-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and do second work in a small family. References required. Apply immediately. 3400 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—2 GIRLS TO FEED CYLinder printing-presses. A. F. BROWN & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN PHOtographic printing or one that has experience. Address L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY WHO THORoughly understands double entry bookkeeping. Address in own handwriting, giving references. Steady situation. L 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 21, with 3 years' experience as double-entry bookkeeper and cashier; will accept a position as assistant. Can give first-class references. Willing to work. Good penman. Please address Box 181, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly practical bookkeeper, accountant, and business correspondent of nearly 20 years' experience; quick, willing, and not afraid of work, and strictly temperate. Can give best references. Address D, Box 1134, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a commission house on South Water-st. or in any wholesale house; some experience; talk German and good reference. L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 30, member of Board of Trade, as bookkeeper, cashier, or trading clerk with some responsible Board of Trade firm, or will invest $2,500 to $5,000 in the business. Can furnish best of references as to ability, experience, etc. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHly-educated young man with excellent testimonials, good penman, calculator, and understands bookkeeping, with some commercial, mercantile, or banking house. B 70, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNmarried, middle-aged German, first-class florist, who also understands care of horse or cow, with a private family in city or country to take charge of green-houses, etc., and make himself generally useful. Please address L. GARTNER, care of drugstore, 2724 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; lived 12 years in last place. First-class reference. Address J. A. H., corner of Holt-st. and North-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NEW YORK coachman in first-class English-style family. Al reference can be shown. Address L 4, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by young man. Can furnish good references. Address by letter T. L. JOHNSON, Hyde Park, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED man and wife in private family; man as butler or waiter, woman as cook or chambermaid. Good references. Apply at 217 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Englishman, with first-class references, of any kind where he can work up. Address E. A., 14 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADuate of Yale as private tutor, secretary, or correspondent; good penman; good references. E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 3479 South Halsted-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook. City references given. Call at 3288 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl for second work or nurse. 320 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young girl to do second work; also can sew; no objection to the country. Please address L 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 GERman girls for general housework in small American families; North Side preferred. Call for two days at 25 North North-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German girl to do second work. Best reference. Please call at 56 North State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO girls, as cook and second girl; can give good references. L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED lady from Kentucky as cook in a private family; first-class cook. Address 2882 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, a first-class cook. Apply at 304 Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO girls, one as cook the other as second girl. Best of reference. Call at 256 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress to work at washing and ironing laces and fine clothes; will go out or take in the house. Good references. Inquire at No. 882 South Ashland-av., corner Henry-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to answer telephone in some business firm. L 31, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV. —One handsomely furnished suite of rooms with first-class board. References.

244 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. References exchanged.

NEAR WASHINGTON PARK, 10 MINutes' ride from Court-House—An elegant south-front alcove room, also single room, with board; table-board for two; house and everything first-class. Address H 41, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

347 WABASH-AV., SECOND FLAT—A nice parlor bedroom; three warm meals daily; ten minutes' walk from business centre.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED suite of rooms for three gentlemen, front chamber for family, with board.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 South Clark-st., opposite Post-Office, has nice rooms with first-class board from $7 to $10 per week. Transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

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GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

A Perplexing Question in California.

San Francisco Bulletin.

A citizen who has recently traveled through the mining districts of the foothill country says so strong is the feeling of the miners against the valley men that when fruit teams make their appearance in the mining districts the first question asked by the miners is: "Where is this fruit grown?" If in the valley along or near the Sacramento River, the miners will not buy a pound. They will only buy mountain fruit or that which is grown in valleys among the mountains and foothills where there are no interests adverse to mining. There was formerly a large trade between the fruit-growers along the Sacramento and its affluents with the mining districts. That trade is nearly or quite destroyed.

It was further noticed that when process was to be served upon any miners to prohibit the running of tailings into the streams, these miners stepped out and others took their places. The business was not arrested. There was always a succession. Organized companies became intangible. It is difficult to find Presidents and Secretaries, or other representative parties. There is a large community living on mining industries. They have no other means of support. They, of course, look upon all attempts to cripple their business in the most unfavorable light. The recent suit against the North Bloomfield and other mining companies by Edward Woodruff, who owns a block of stores in Marysville and an undivided interest in the Hock farm on the Feather River, states the other side of the case. According to this showing 60,000 cubic yards of débris are daily deposited in the Yuba River, this displacement being effected by 13,000 miners' inches of water. Grain barges now find it difficult to get out of Feather River if they draw more than seventeen inches of water, and the navigation of that river is threatened with ruin. The recent suits have been taken to the Federal Circuit Court, where a preliminary hearing will occur on the 9th day of October. These great mining companies have spent millions of dollars in the construction of ditches and other preparation for successful mining. These are the outline facts.

It can hardly escape notice that up to this date there has been no successful solution of this most difficult of all the industrial problems ever started in California. The Chinese question was not so perplexing. If hydraulic mining goes on in the old way, navigable streams will be made useless for such purposes, and a large area of productive valley-land destroyed. If mining industries are arrested, large sums invested in these mines will be as good as wiped out. During all this controversy no satisfactory plan of adjustment has been found. The question has been adroitly withheld from platforms, but it will be prominent enough in the next Legislature. The mere platitudes of politicians, and even of parties, amount to nothing. There are two great industries which for years did not seemingly conflict. Indeed, they were mutually helpful. After thirty years the fact assumes prominence that they really do conflict. And now the difficulty is to find some common ground where justice can be done to both interests. It does not appear that any such ground has yet been found. The legal question which is about to receive attention in the Federal Circuit Court will be of some consequence. But it can hardly be expected that it will furnish such a solution of the question as is most to be desired. That, however, is the only tribunal competent to try the question on its legal merits. The State Courts are not independent, and cannot be from the nature of the case. The Judges are elective, and when exact justice is sought to be done the defeated party will not accept the decision as a finality. The Federal Courts will not have to deal with the question in its legal aspects, and it is now foreseen that the question will never be settled until it has reached the tribunal of last resort. In any event the mining area will never be destroyed, because taken as a whole, it is probably worth more for agricultural purposes, including the facilities for irrigation, than it is worth to melt down by hydraulic washing.

Fashions in Fall Flowers.

New York Sun.

"Certain kinds of flowers, like certain kinds of bonnets and silk hats," a florist said, "have a season of favor with wealthy and fashionable people, and then they pass away to give place to other favorit blooms. Just now the popular fancy does not confine itself to the sunflower or the daisy, as is commonly supposed, but it includes all flowers of that general description. This, as I understand it, means that the recent wave of estheticism has left its mark on the taste for flowers more perhaps than on any other accompaniment of polite life. Without insisting that my theory is right, let me point out a few of the blooms which have recently come into favor. You will notice that they are all light and airy. There is an antipathy to all flowers which are double, and therefore heavy in effect. First in popular favor come single dahlias, yellow or scarlet or purple. There is a single dahlia called the Paragon, of a dense purple, which is just now popular for young men to wear in the button hole. It is almost two inches in diameter.

"For hand bouquets or for corsage bouquets the coreopsis is much sought after. It is sometimes called the crown flower, because sharply revealed against the vivid, bright golden-yellow lanceolated corolla is a crown penciled in brown around the stamens. For the same purpose the arbutilus, white or brown or yellow, is used. One of the novelties for corsage bouquets this year is the tiger flower from Brazil. It has been introduced about a year, and is popular for the same reason that the sunflower is popular—that is, for its gorgeousness. It has three leaves of a muggy yellow in a triangular arrangement, and the centre, where the three leaves join, is mottled like a tiger's skin. Its tawny yellow color and light texture are enough to make it popular."

"Became Sound and Well."

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga., March 27, 1878.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady—Eastern Exchange Firm, Foreign Easier.

The Weakness in Stocks Continues—Political Uncertainty Assigned as a Cause.

The Produce Markets Active—Barley Weak Under Large Receipts—Other Grain and Provisions Stronger.

A Big Demand for Corn, Chiefly for the Year—Pork Product Strongest on the Near Futures.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was quiet and steady, with no new features. There was a moderate inquiry for loans at 7@8 per cent, mostly at the inside for first-class paper. The movement of currency to the country was light.

Eastern exchange was firm at 25c premium per $1,000, with moderate transactions between banks at that figure.

The clearings of the Chicago banks aggregated $8,600,000, against $7,800,000 on Saturday.

Sterling exchange was ½c lower under large offerings. Posted rates declined to 481½@486, with actual at 481@485½. Documentary was quoted at 479@479½, with a better supply of bills. Continental rates were unchanged, as follows: Bankers' francs, 523¼@519⅜; documentary bills, 529⅜@528¼; bankers' marks, 94⅜@95¼; documentary marks, 93@93¼.

The New York stock market was again weak, and unusually so, there being scarcely a rally during the day. The Gould stocks were especially weak, and Texas Pacific and Wabash preferred declined heavily. Denver declined to the lowest point yet touched. The Germans were large sellers yesterday. It is widely supposed that the uncertainty of the political situation is a powerful bear argument, but it is difficult to see that there is much connection between the two. We certainly do not appear to be threatened with dire disaster as a result of possible Congressional legislation in the near future.

The latest New York gossip embraces the following points: Another attack on Denver is to appear in this morning's papers. Gould is still largely short on Union Pacific and Northern Pacific. The 1,042 miles of main line on Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden are bonded and stocked $134,956 per mile; the Denver & Rio Grande, $37,656 per mile on the old line, and $32,000 on the Western extension. The bears on Hannibal say the company will probably pass the next two dividends, owing to the forced payment of $200,000 to the State of Missouri. Mr. Rockafeller denies that the Standard Oil Company has obtained control of the Richmond & Danville. The trouble in the Omaha pool is said to have been entirely manufactured by cable. Gould is reported to have said that he is in favor of free press competition over the Western Union wires, and will help the Western Associated Press in its fight against the New York Associated Press.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for last week amount to $2,687,983, showing an increase of $465,885 as compared with last week, and an increase of $439,594 as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week was $2,720,691, or $32,708 more than the imports. The total imports since Jan. 1, 1882, were $110,128,494, against $92,303,116 for the same time in 1881, or an increase of $17,825,378.

The *Wall Street Daily News* says: "Mr. William H. Vanderbilt told a personal friend before his departure for the West that he sold out his 55,000 shares of Union Pacific because he found it impossible, even as one of the largest stockholders, to obtain any definit information as to the financial condition of the company. Whenever he attempted to get posted he was met with such glittering generalities that he finally concluded it was cheaper and safer to have the Chicago & Northwestern extended to Ogden than to hang on to Union Pacific, which was bound to be cut to pieces by other roads, and finally leave him out on his investment."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National	198	Chicago City 7s, 1887	105
Commercial National	265	Chicago City 7s, 1888	110
First National Bank	175	Chicago City 7s, 1889	110¾
Fifth National Bank	160	Chicago City 7s, 1890	113
Hide and Leather	125	Chicago City 7s, 1892	118¾
Hibernian Bank'g Co	101	Chicago City 7s, 1895	121
Illinois Trust & Sav	145	Chicago City 7s, 1896	124¼
International Bank	110	Chicago City 7s, 1899	125¾
Merchants' National	300	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103
Merchants' L. & T. Co	195	†Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Nat. Bank of Illinois	140	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Union National Bank	275	Chicago City R'y 4½s	98¾
Union Trust Co	200	Cook County 7s, 1885	106
C. & C. C. & D. Co. c	29¾	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
†Cham. of Commerce	98	†Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108
†Inter-State Ind. Ex	45	N. Chicago City Ry. 6s	112
N. Chicago City R'y	185	†West Town 5s, 1899	105
West Div. City Ry	320	†Mut. Union Tel Co 6s	76

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

1,000 W St L & P Rodis 82	10,000 C & N W R R sfd5s 104
10,000 C B & Q R R Idis 88¾	1,000 W St L&PRRCd5s. 81¾
4,000 C B & Q R R I Dis 80¾	100 A T & S Fé R R.... 86¾
10,000 C & N W R R sfd5s 98¾	

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Governments were strong and ⅛ higher for extended 5s, ⅛ higher for 3s and 4s, and unchanged for 4½s.

Railroad bonds were irregular, but in the main lower. The State securities were dull and without feature.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was irregular, but in the main weak, and prices lower than Saturday. At the opening the market was generally weak, and ¼@1¼ lower than at Saturday's close, the latter Mutual Union, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, however, was 1¼ higher. Immediately after the opening prices further declined a fraction, after which there was an advance of ¼@1¼, in which Omaha preferred, Oregon & Transcontinental, Northern Pacific preferred, and St. Paul were most conspicuous. This was followed by a reaction of ¼@⅞, led by Omaha preferred, which subsequently was partially recovered when the market became weak, and early in the afternoon recorded a decline ranging from ⅛ to 2¼. Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific, Wabash preferred, Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grande, and Lake Shore being prominent therein, while Richmond & Danville from the opening advanced 5, to 70, and reacted 1, and West Point sold up 2 and receded 1. The decline was here checked by a rally of ¼@⅞, led by Texas Pacific, but the market again became weak, and in late trade fell off ⅛ to 3, the latter Wabash preferred, which dropped to 59⅞. Denver & Rio Grande fell off 2¼. Richmond & Danville 2, Wabash common 1⅛, Missouri Pacific 1¼, and Louisville & Nashville 1¼. In final deals the list sold up ⅛@1¼, Wabash preferred leading the improvement, and the market closed generally strong, but with prices ⅜@2½ below Saturday's closing figures. Denver & Rio Grande, Wabash preferred, and Texas, Northern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific leading the decline on the day. Richmond & Danville, however, is 3½ and Illinois Central 2 higher.

Money 4@6, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper 6@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 481; demand, 485¼.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct 16	Last Oct 14
Canada Southern	5,300	65¾	66¾	65	65¾	65¾
Central Pacific	3,900	90¾	90¾	89¾	90¾	90
Chicago & Alton	100	141	141	140	140	141½
C. B. & Q.	1,576	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do 1st pref.	400	37	37	37	37	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G'd	54,800	51	51	50	50	52½
Delaware & Hud	1,700	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	112¾
Del., Lac. & W	19,280	135¾	135¾	133	133¾	133¾
Erie	[illegible]	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Erie seconds	[illegible]	99¾	100	99¾	100	100
E. Tenn. & Ga	1,265	9¾	9¾	9	9¾	9
H. & St. Joe pfd	900	77	77	75¾	75¾	77¾
L. B. & W	1,500	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Illinois Central	1,300	144	145¾	144	145	143¾
Jersey Central	11,400	71¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾
Kansas & Texas	19,510	34	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
Lake Erie & W	[illegible]	33	33	32¾	32¾	34¾
Lake Shore	18,500	111	111¾	110¾	110¾	111
Louisville & Nash	17,200	54¾	54¾	53	54	54¾
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	5,300	98	98¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
Minn. & St. L	1,400	29¾	29¾	29	29	29¾
Do preferred	500	71¾	72	70¾	70¾	70¾
Missouri Pacific	9,400	104¾	104¾	103	103¾	104¾
Mutual Union Tel	688	21	21	20	20	[illegible]
Nash. & Chat	200	51¾	51¾	51	51	51¾
N. Y. Central	600	132	132¾	131¾	131¾	132¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	600	14	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
Do preferred	1,200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Nor. & W. pfd	700	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Northern Pacific	12,655	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¾
Do preferred	47,820	90¼	91	89¾	90¼	91
Northwestern	2,100	142¾	143¾	142¾	142¾	143¾
Do preferred	1,560	169¾	169¾	169	169	168¾
Ohio Central	840	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
Ohio & Mississippi	500	39¾	39¾	39	39	38¾
Ontario & Western	200	27	27¾	27	27	27¾
O. Trans-Con	14,650	80¾	89¾	84¾	84¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	1,800	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Peoria D. & E	4,400	27¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	9,400	61	61	60¾	60¾	61¾
Rich. & Dan	1,900	65	70	65	68	64¾
Roch. & Pittsburg	3,400	22¾	23	22	22¾	22¾
Rock Island	425	131¾	132	131¾	131	131
St. Paul	16,529	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	108¾
Do preferred	300	122¾	122¾	122	122	122¾
St. Paul & Omaha	10,725	46¾	47¾	46¾	47	46¾
Do preferred	9,648	105¾	107	105¾	106	105¾
St. P., M. & M	[illegible]	157¾	157¾	157¾	158¾	158¾
Texas Pacific	32,935	43¾	43¾	42¾	43	44¾
Union Pacific	33,800	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	107¾
Wabash	3,900	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
preferred	4,010	63¾	63¾	59¾	61	63¾
Western Union	19,395	87¾	87¾	86¾	87	87

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 Tenn 6s....49	5000 Mut Tel 6s....73
2000 do old....49¼	18000 NYLE&W N 2dco 96¾
2000 do new....49¼	5000 do....100
5000 Tenn coup....57	7000 N P coup....104
1000 C P gold bonds..114¾	1000 N J Cen inc....78
4000 C P L G....104½	1000 N Y C & St L 1st. 80¾
3000 D & H coup....115	12000 R & Dan 1st 6s....94½
2000 D & R G 1st con..97¾	7000 do....95
500 do....97	8000 R & D deb....62½
1000 D S P & P 1sts....103¾	10000 do....63
5000 E T Va & Ga inc. 20	10000 do....62¾
5000 Ft W & Den 1sts. 77½	5000 do....62¾
9000 do....75	15000 do....62
3000 IB&W 1sts E D 6s 95	5000 Tex Pac 1st R G. 81¼
30000 K & Des M 1sts..100	5000 do....81½
3000 M&StPIstCP&WD 92¾	3000 do....81
2000 M & St P 7s gold..124½	10000 do....80¾
3000 do....124½	15000 do....80½
3000 M K & T Gen 6s..84¼	3000 do....80¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg 1907...119	10000 M & St P cons....125
10000 U S 4s coup 1907...119	10000 N Y C & St L 1st. 80¾
8000 C & O 6s....55	5000 N Orls Pac 1st.... 80¾
5000 D & R G 1st con.. 97	5000 Ohio So 1st.... 82½
10000 do....96¾	5000 O & M cons....110¾
1000 H & St J 8s conv. 105	6000 St L & I M 5s.... 77
10000 K & Des M firsts. 100¾	5000 Tex Pac R G.... 80¾
5000 Kan P 1st cons.. 103	100 Col Coal & I.... 40½
4000 Met Ele 1st....100¼	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Louisiana cons.. 69	11000 Mo Pac 1st.... 88¾
4000 Virginia 6s cons.. 56¼	10000 N Y C & St L 1st. 80¾
1000 Col Coal 6s....84¾	10000 do....80
2000 D & R G 1st cons. 97	6000 N J C inc....85
3000 do....96¼	4000 Pac of Mo 1st....105½
5000 E Tenn inc....38	10000 R & D deb....63½
10000 Gt Western 2d..120¾	4000 St L & I M 5s....76½
7000 I B & W easth 6s. 93	4000 do....77
2000 Int & Gt W 1st....106¼	4000 T&Wa 1st StL Dl. 102¾
1000 Kan Pac 6s 1895..112	1000 Tex Pac R G I.... 80¾
5000 Mo Pac 1st cons.. 102	11000 Tex Pac inc R G.. 63¾
5000 M & St P cons.. 124	5000 do.... 61
1000 Metn 1st....100½	6000 do.... 60¼

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con. asked.. 69	Tennessee 6s, new.... 49½
Missouri 6s.... 111	Virginia 6s.... 56
St. Joseph.... 106	Virginia 6s, consols.... 56
Tennessee 6s, old.... 49¼	Virginia 6s, def'd.... 13

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s, extended....100¾	3s.... 101¾
4½s.... 113¾	Pacific 6s of 1895.... 130
4s.... 118¾	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts.. 114	U.P. land grants.... 110
Erie seconds.... 98¾	U.P. sink. funds, asked. 117
Lehigh & Wilkes.... 100	Tex. Pac. land grants. 61
Union Pacific firsts.... 115	Tex. Pac. R. G.... 80¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.... 135	United States.... 70
American.... 95½	Fargo.... 129

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Boston Land Co	50	7	7	7	7
Boston Water Pow	125	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Wisconsin com	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Boston & Albany	10	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾
Union Pacific	60	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Atchison	250	87	87	86¾	86¾
Second board.					
Union Pacific	350	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
C., S. & C.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Catalpa mining	100	125	125	125	125
Wisconsin com	300	17	17	16¾	16¾
Quincy mining	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
Franklin mining	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Iowa, F. & S. City	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Osceola	25	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Flint & P. M. pfd	300	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 A & P 6s.... 96	10000 Mex Cent 7s.... 75¼
10000 Mex Cent 7s.... 76	10000 Sonora 7s.... 105

SECOND BOARD.

2000 Mex Cent 7s.... 76	1000 Tol, D & B inc... 15¼
10000 Mex Cent 7s.... 75¼	1000 C, B & Q 5s.... 102
12000 Mex Cent 7s.... 75¼	

LARGE CLEARINGS AGAIN LAST WEEK.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—From the *Post:* The following table shows the total gross exchanges at the twenty-four leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ended Oct. 14:

New York	$ 660,817,864	Indianapolis	1,815,000
Boston	75,359,616	New Haven	1,231,445
Philadelphia	56,626,179	Worcester	1,194,386
Chicago	55,052,462	Columbus	1,185,474
Cincinnati	19,200,000	Portland	1,110,903
Baltimore	14,623,366	Peoria	922,930
St. Louis	18,320,846	Springfield	829,345
San Francisco	13,974,216	Lowell	817,835
Pittsburg	12,515,725	Memphis	801,409
New Orleans	10,601,217	Syracuse	561,169
Louisville	7,871,311		
Milwaukee	7,500,000	Total	$1,397,046,279
Providence	4,752,700	Outside N. Y.	387,208,415
Cleveland	2,081,784		

Portland is not included in the totals.

The exhibit this week is a fairly favorable one, showing that the general trade movement continues well sustained. The aggregates, though smaller than those of last week, still compare quite favorably with those for the corresponding week of last year. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the clearings show a percentage of increase of 0.3 against a decrease of 4.9 last week and an increase of 27.5 the previous week. In New York the clearings show an increase of 2.3 per cent against a decrease of 2.6 last week and an increase of 33.4 the previous week. In the country at large outside of New York the clearings show a decrease of 6.1 against a decrease of 12 last week. Cleveland shows a decrease of 11.7 against an increase of 6.7; Pittsburg an increase of 53.2 against an increase of 63.5. In Boston in all lines of trade there has been an improvement the past few weeks, and business is generally in a satisfactory and healthy condition. The clearings at Portland amounted to $1,110,903, against $1,111,894 last week and $980,942 the previous week; Memphis records a loss of 23.9, against a loss of 18.9 last week; Louisville shows a decrease of 9.1, against an increase of 6.8 last week; New Orleans shows a decrease of 2.9, against an increase of 11.3 last week and an increase of 14.2 the previous week; Chicago, with a lighter speculative trade, shows a decrease of 4.6, against a decrease of 35.6 last week and a decrease of 6.2 the previous week; St. Louis records a decrease of 6.3, against a decrease of 29.9 last week and an increase of 7.1 the previous week; San Francisco make a loss of 6.9, against a loss of 23.7 last week; Cincinnati shows a decrease of 25.3, against a decrease of 3; Milwaukee a decrease of 0.1, against a decrease of 11.6; Peoria a decrease of 16, against a decrease of 34.4; and Indianapolis a decrease of 19.8, against a decrease of 12.8.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Exchange on New York—Sight, $2.00 per $1,000 premium. Bankers' sterling, 481½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 5-16; consols, account, 101 7-16.

Bonds—New 5s, extended, 102¼; 4s, 122.

Illinois Central, 148¼; New York Central, 36¼; Erie, 43½; Reading, 31⅝.

Amount of bullion gone in, £68,000.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Rentes, 81f 55c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mining stocks today dull Robinson Consolidated sold at 190 and 195; Iron Silver, 225; State Lines, Nos. 2 and 3, 18; Oriental and Miller, 14; Consolidated Virgina declined from 56 to 53; Alta Montana to 35; sales of the day, 80,675 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver, pfd	40
Central Arizona	¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6¾
Homestake	17	Sutro	¾
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	35	South Pacific	15
Quicksilver	8¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¾	Pewabic	11¼
Calumet & Hecla	245	Quincy	68
Catalpa	115	Silver Islet	13
Franklin	15¾	Osceola	35

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Mono	11-32
Alta	½	Noonday	3-16
Belcher	19-32	Northern Belle	12
Best & Belcher	5¾	Ophir	2¾
Bodie	5¾	Oro	5-32
Bullion	13-32	Overman	5-32
California	[illegible]	Potosi	29-32
Chollar	13-16	Savage	29-32
Consolid. Virginia	19-32	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Crown Point	1¾	Silver King	12½
Exchequer	¾	Union Consolidated	4½
Gould & Curry	2¾	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Grand Prize	9-16	Navajo	5¾
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Scorpion	19-32
Mexican	3¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sloan st, 425 ft e of Noble, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Chicago Land Company to Frank Strzelecki)....$ 800

Archer av, s w cor of Thirty-first st, triangle of 75x96¾ ft, dated Oct. 14 (E. Marrs to C. F. Babcock).... 500

Archer av, s w cor of Thirty-first st, triangle of 107x155x160 ft, dated Oct. 9 (C. F. Babcock to E. Marrs).... 2,000

Archer av, 77 ft s w of Thirty-first st, s f, 25 ft, dated Oct. 9 (E. Marrs to H. M. Babcock).... 500

Lincoln av, 180 ft n w of Centre st, n e f, 25x85 ft, dated Sept. 30 (N. and M. Gerten to E. Thienger).... 1,800

Ashland av, s w cor of Adams st, e f, 80x120 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Assignee of D. and C. W. Kriegh to Susanna P. Lees).... 18,700

Hubbard st, n e cor of Noble, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 5 (John M. Dowling to Ann Dowling).... 7,700

West Huron st, 119 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 9 (William Waller to Thomas Rafferty).... 650

A st, 381 ft w of Clybourn av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 16 (F. and E. H. Powans to Wilhelm Repkow).... 1,050

Leavitt st, 62 ft n of Washington boulevard, e f, 62x115 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Trumbull D. Thomas to Hiram B. Peabody).... 7,500

Warren av, 176 ft e of Wood st, n f, 20x122 ft, dated Oct. 13 (George C. Wilson to Emily Dobson).... 3,750

La Salle st, n w cor of Adams, w f, 180x72½ ft, dated Sept. 6 (Clarissa C. Peck to William C. Lobenstein).... 200,000

Washington boulevard, 370 ft e of Homan av, n f, 25x112 ft, dated May 8, 1880 (Virginia B. Holmes to Edgar Holmes).... 1,000

Moore st, 200 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Joseph W. Wilshire to Margaret Sweeney).... 600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Edson st, 398 ft s of Diversy, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Emily E. Briggs to Henry Hay).... 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, w of Wentworth av, n f, Lots 22 and 23 Hurford's Subdivision, dated April 4 (Thomas Hurford to William Fogarty).... 600

Fifty-first st, w of Wentworth av, n f, Lot 23 of Hurford's Subdivision, dated Oct. 16 (William Fogarty to Michael Donohue).... 600

South May st, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 12 (Chalkley J. Hambleton to Mary A. Murphy).... 200

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (Isaac N. Russell to William Smith)....$ 1,300

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were generally active and stronger yesterday; the principal exception being barley, which declined 1@2½c on large receipts. The receipts of hogs and other cereals were small; which fact, with wet weather, helped to stiffen prices, already tending upwards on the widespread expectation of an autumn boom. It is now understood that our grain crops fall considerably short of the wild estimates which were spread broadcast over the world a few weeks ago and it does not look as if hogs are going to show up yet awhile. Meanwhile visible stocks are small.

Provisions were active under an urgent demand, chiefly to fill shorts. The pressure was greatest on this month and next, as stocks are worked down to a low point, and there is no prospect that hogs will come forward in November in numbers sufficient to enable packers to fill a tithe of the contracts now pending. Meanwhile local parties are picking up all the lard futures offered, ostensibly for consumption, and rates are looking up as the supply of pork seems unequal to supply the demand for strips. Pork for delivery during any of the remaining three months of this year advanced 30c, and on longer futures 20c, closing strong; November pork sold at one time fully 40c higher than the latest price of Saturday. Lard advanced 17½c for November, 15c for the year, and 12½c for the longer futures, while this month did not rise more than 2½@5c. Short ribs for this month advanced 35c, and for November 20c. Liverpool reported lard 6d higher, and no meats in stock to be quoted, while our receipts of hogs were again small, and the market for that product was helped up by sympathy with corn. The feeling on the afternoon call was easier. We note that there was some trading in meats for export.

Flour was in moderate demand, with a strong tone, in sympathy with wheat. There was a little doing for export, and a light local demand. Bran and other millstuffs were steady at former prices.

Wheat was more active and much stronger, advancing 1⅛c on any delivery during this year and ¾c for May, all closing strong on 'Change at about the top prices of the session. There was a smaller demand for shipment, buyers of carlots holding back, except on No. 2 red and No. 3 spring, the latter advancing 1c and the former ⅛@½c. No. 2 spring advanced, with seller the month being taken to fill contracts. The market on futures opened very strong, in sympathy with a reported advance of 6d per quarter in London, while our receipts were not so large as expected for Monday, the moist weather was expected to keep down receipts in the near future, and late advices indicate that the wheat crop of the United States is proving to be much smaller than some recent estimates. It was also reported that the market in New York is gradually working under the thumb of a Chicago party who a few days ago protested that he had done with wheat. The market was staggered a little before 11 o'clock by liberal selling on the part of Cincinnati operators, but recovered strength in sympathy with corn, as several purchases were made by local folks on the strength of the advance in that market. After 1 o'clock the market declined about ½c, closing easy in the afternoon.

Corn was active and much stronger. The near futures advanced 1c, the year 2½c, January 2c, and May 1⅜c. the near futures closing ⅜c and the longer futures ⅛c below the top prices of the session. London quoted an advance of 6d per quarter, with no offerings off coast. New York was firm, our receipts were only 116 carloads where 150 were expected, and the damp atmosphere was regarded as unfavorable to new corn. Shippers did not take hold so freely; they held off till late in the session, and parties having corn delivered on October contracts could not place it with shippers so readily as last week. But there was a good demand for freight-room, and parties outside were generally impressed with the belief that prices are going much higher. Several outside selling orders (on limits) were canceled, and some buying orders were received. The latter were chiefly for the year and May, with some for January. There was practically no new business in November; but parties in the trade say there is a hopeless line of shorts out for next month—hopeless except for trust in the tender mercies of a committee. The selling yesterday seemed to be mostly done by longs, who had a satisfactory profit in the deal. The market advanced ¼@½c on the afternoon call, with very heavy trading, which included 1,600,000 bu for the year.

Oats were active in sympathy with corn and under an active demand for spot, prices at the close ruling 1c higher than the latest figures of Saturday. Sales of spot were generally made at ½c advance over Saturday, these transactions being mostly in the early part of the day. Sales of futures were largely confined to the remote deliveries, which were strong at the close at the highest prices of the day. Sales of spot were made at 34⅜@35¼c, mostly at the higher price, or a premium at the time of ¼c above seller the month. The entire range of October was 34⅜@35⅛c, closing at 35c, or ⅜c above Saturday's latest. November advanced 1c, selling in the final trading at 34⅞c, and May advanced 1⅜c, closing at 37c bid. Samples were active and relatively higher.

Rye was steady for spot and the early deliveries, the later futures being firmer. No. 2 spot sold at 59c and the same figure was bid for seller the month. November sold early at 61c, and closed at 60⅞c bid, and January was 58⅛c bid. Samples ranged at 57@60c.

Barley was excited and 1c lower on No. 2 and 2@2½c lower on No. 3. Heavy receipts and lack of demand at Saturday's prices induced the above concessions. No. 2 sold at 84c spot, with the same price bid for October and November. No. 3 sold at 53¼@54c for spot, closing at the inside, October also selling in several large round lots at the lower price. For No. 3 seller November 55c was bid. Samples were slow at a decline from Saturday's figures.

The dry-goods, clothing, millinery-goods, and boot and shoe markets continue active, with prices steady. Groceries are moving in a liberal way, and average steady. Teas, coffees, and sugars were easy. The dried-fruit market was fairly active and generally firm. In the market for dairy products there was fair activity at firm prices. Oils were active, with lard, turpentine, and carbon quoted strong. Turpentine advanced 2c, to 57c. Coal and pig-iron were steady. Leather and bagging remain firm.

Broom-corn is fairly active and lower, the result of heavy receipts. In green fruits peaches sold higher than on Saturday, the receipts being only fair. It is anticipated that the present week will close out this branch of trade. Grapes were plentiful and a trifle lower. Eggs still held at 23c per doz. Metal and tinners' ware active and firm throughout the list. Hides are dull, tanners still holding off for lower prices. Potatoes still move slowly at last week's prices. In seeds flaxseed was firm at $1.17½@1.18, mostly at the higher figure. Timothy was easy and quotable at $1.57@1.58 for prime, with choice selling at $1.63. Cloverseed was firmer, owing to a strong advance at the East, and quotable nominally at $5.40 for prime seed. Hay was unchanged from Saturday's figures.

A lot of 8,000 bu No. 3 spring was sold out yesterday at 87c by a party who had vainly tried to arrange for shipping it at a profit. The statement was made incidentally that the close of last week 96c was the best that could be obtained in New York, while the cost of sending it thither is fully 14c. It has been very difficult for two or three weeks past to ship wheat at a profit. Foreign buyers have supposed that we have a crop of 600,000,000 bu, while they have a fair one, and hence have been independent about taking it. The promise now is that they will be a little more willing to buy.

A membership on the Board of Trade sold Saturday for $4,200.

They say that the barley biter has got bitten by the recent turn in that market.

The "big four" in the provision deal have been extensively laughed at, but they seem to know what they are about. At least the big purchase of January pork last Saturday netted a handsome profit.

Broom-corn is coming forward liberally, and the market may be called weak for everything but the better grades. While there has been an immense crop of this article (Kansas alone having, it is estimated, $3,000,000 worth to sell), yet the quality as demonstrated by current receipts is not up to that of last year. There is little doubt, however, that prices will rule much lower during the coming winter than they did last.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Spot	$24.25	$24.50 @24.75	$24.55
October	24.21	24.30 @24.50	*24.30
November	21.17½	21.35 @21.60	21.60
Year	19.47½	19.40 @19.82½	19.70
January	19.22½	19.25 @19.47½	*19.35
February	19.20	19.32½@19.50	19.32½
March	19.22½	19.32½@19.45	19.32½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$13.00	$......@13.00	$12.97½
October	12.97½	12.97½@13.00	12.97½
November	12.27½	12.35 @12.50	12.40
Year	......	11.60 @11.72½	11.70
January	11.37½	11.45 @11.52½	11.47½
February	11.37½	11.45 @11.50	11.45
March	11.40	11.45 @11.52½	11.42½
May	11.42½	11.50 @11.60	11.50
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	$14.90	$......@15.25	$15.25
Do October	14.65	......@15.00	15.00
Do November	11.95	12.00 @12.15	12.10
Do year	10.35	10.45 @10.50	10.45
Do January	9.90	......@10.00	10.00
Do February	......	......@10.00	......
Do March	......	......@10.05	......
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	99	99¼@ 99¾	99¾
No. 3 winter	95	....@ 96	96
Rejected winter	87	87 @ 87½	87½
No. 2 spring	95½	95½@ 95⅞	95½
No. 3 spring	85½	86 @ 87	86
Regular, October	95⅞	95¾@ 97	96¾
Regular, November	96⅛	96⅛@ 98¼	97⅜
Regular, December	97⅞	97⅞@ 99¼	98¾
Regular, year	95⅞	95¾@ 97	96¾
Regular, May	$1.02	$1.02 @ 1.03	*$1.03
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	68	68¼@ 69¼	68⅞
High mixed	71	71 @ 71½	71½
Rejected	67	67½@ 68	67⅞
October	68	68½@ 69	68⅞
November	67	67½@ 68⅜	67⅞
Year	61¼	62¼@ 64	63⅝
January	54⅞	55 @ 57¼	57¼
May	56⅝	56 @ 57⅝	57⅜
OATS.			
No. 2 white	37¼	....@ 37½	37¼
No. 2 mixed	34⅞	34⅜@ 35¼	35¼
Rejected	31	....@ 31½	31½
October	34¼	34⅜@ 35⅛	35
November	33⅞	34¼@ 35	34⅞
Year	33⅞	33⅞@ 34¾	34⅝
May	35⅝	35⅝@ 37⅛	37
RYE.			
No. 2	59	....@ 59	59
Rejected	53	....@ 53	53
October	59	....@ 59	*59
November	60½	60½@ 61	*61
Year	58⅞	58⅞@ 59	*59
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	85	....@ 84	84
No. 3, spot	56	53½@ 54	53½
No. 3, November	56	....@ 55	55
No. 4, spot	42	....@ 40	40

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose (few here)	$ 10.25
Long clears, loose	14.00 @14.25
Short clears do	15.35 @15.50
Longs and shorts, do	14.75 @15.00
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	12.00 @18.00
Do seller December	12.00
Sweet pickled hams (do)	13.75 @14.00
Bacon, short ribs	15.50 @15.75
Bacon, short clears	16.25 @16.50
Bacon, hams	15.50 @16.00
Mess beef	10.75 @11.00
Beef hams	16.75 @17.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.00 @ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50 @ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50 @ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	4.50 @ 5.50
Minnesota patents	6.50 @ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87

Lake freights were quiet and firm, with little unchartered vessel-room ready. An advance of ¼c was paid on corn to Buffalo, one vessel being taken at 2¾c. Wheat to the same port was nominally 3c. Charters up to the close on 'Change covered 113,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were strong at 38½c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday aggregated 344,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 143,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were only 174,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Receipts. bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	640,000	776,000
Milwaukee	290,000	80,000
St. Louis	439,000	217,000
Toledo	351,000	322,000
Detroit	281,000	270,000
New York	1,036,000	692,000
Baltimore	265,000	425,000
Philadelphia	38,000	148,000
Total	3,850,000	2,931,000
Last week	2,289,000	1,847,000

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for last week, and since Jan. 1, 1882, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

	Week ending Oct. 14, 1882.	From Jan. 1, to Oct. 14, 1882.	Week ending Oct. 15, 1881.	From Jan. 1, to Oct. 15, 1881.
Flour, brls	151,924	4,688,656	63,019	5,206,184
Wheat, bu	1,377,838	51,778,399	610,279	63,828,754
Corn, bu	181,092	11,146,802	1,046,688	51,198,136
Oats, bu	7,040	154,208	3,857	416,699
Rye, bu	16,376	1,467,250	......	869,410
Barley, bu	......	6,620	......	7,377
Pork, brls	3,213	108,374	3,909	219,782
Lard, lbs	2,786,058	171,462,541	5,053,678	230,302,757
Bacon, lbs	2,138,780	250,346,673	7,841,402	489,005,300

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	19,621	16,656	10,664	13,882
Wheat, bu	112,889	45,408	56,210	17,670
Corn, bu	39,225	324,134	194,251	457,724
Oats, bu	50,173	115,721	113,947	54,518
Rye, bu	8,457	12,033	6,567	4,328
Barley, bu	103,057	67,095	28,105	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	310,800	106,770	27,365	225,413
Flaxseed, lbs	2,434,300	1,377,778	5,534,200	78,760
Broom-corn, lbs	215,900	170,000	24,419	33,455
Cured meats, lbs	221,469	500,530	1,177,490	2,429,455
Beef, tcs	......	......	125	100
Beef, brls	......	......	434	88
Pork, brls	......	81	1,176	815
Lard, lbs	3,500	30,000	1,652,270	1,506,580
Tallow, lbs	31,275	72,710	20,000	35,650
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	274,077	117,649	155,610
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	15,431	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	3,150	3,481	1,631	3,693
Sheep, No	93	115	878	214
Hides, lbs	158,094	234,745	349,160	311,955
Highwines, brls	......	55	......	85
Wool, lbs	135,622	29,700	166,009	90,407
Potatoes, bu	7,692	28,750	1,833	15,463
Coal, tons	19,584	21,267	3,169	2,372
Hay, tons	172	212	......	27
Lumber, m ft	10,721	8,647	4,668	[illegible]
Shingles, m	3,028	2,450	1,490	860
Salt, brls	7,642	150	3,061	3,634

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 84 cars red winter wheat, 55 cars lower grades winter, 110 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 63 cars lower grades do (312 wheat); 86 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 30 cars rejected (116 corn); 56 cars No. 2 oats, 50 cars low grades do (106 oats); 17 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 9 cars low grades do; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 107 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars low grades (141 barley). Total 701 cars or about 400,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,729 bu wheat, 150,276 bu corn, 21,916 bu oats, 1,100 bu rye, 3,675 bu barley.

The shipments of breadstuffs from this city last week included the following:

By rail: 63,436 brls flour, 76,903 bu wheat, 85,588 bu corn, 414,526 bu oats, 30,070 bu rye, 254,051 bu barley.

To Buffalo: 15,595 brls flour, 559,665 bu wheat, 560,336 bu corn, 73,000 bu oats, 32,340 bu rye.

To Erie: 9,276 brls flour, 60,818 bu wheat, 11,545 bu corn.

To Ogdensburg: 40,000 bu corn.

To Huron: 53,938 bu corn.

To Montreal: 33,265 bu wheat.

To Kingston: 21,000 bu wheat.

To other points by water: 400 brls flour, 85,226 bu wheat, 184,841 bu corn, 12,525 bu oats.

The stock of lard in New York on the 15th inst. is reported at 9,999 tcs, against 12,128 tcs one year ago.

From Dan Talmage's Sons & Co.'s annual review of the rice culture in Louisiana it would appear that the crop for 1881-'82 was the largest ever marketed in that State, amounting to 240,197 brls. The crop of 1882-'83 promised to exceed these figures, but owing to rains during harvest and to blight the quantity of good grocery grades will probably be somewhat less than last year. Aside from that damaged by the rains the quality is above the average. Present prices are the lowest ever known at a corresponding date, and with a large crop on the Carolina coast, with the Sandwich Islands and India crops to draw from, together with the fact that a portion of the duty on foreign styles will be removed after Jan. 1, it is probable that prices will rule low throughout the season.

The Ministry of Agriculture of France has just published the official approximate statistics of this year's harvest. The figures, compared with those of last year, are as follows:

1882.	Hectolitres.	1881.	Hectolitres.
Wheat	115,782,772	Wheat	95,687,510
Barley	8,239,109	Barley	6,377,148
Rye	28,110,312	Rye	23,575,858
Total	152,152,193	Total	125,640,515

In 1880 the yield of wheat was 101,796,000 hectolitres; so that, considering the deficiency in the quality, the wheat crop may be regarded as an average good one. Statistics are also given showing the increase in the surface devoted to wheat, which in 1882 was 7,232,000 hectolitres, against 7,054,000 in 1881.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 125 brls springs at $5.75; 2,660 sacks winters on private terms; 400 sacks low grades at $2.75; 225 brls rye flour partly at $3.70. Total, 2,450 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 27 cars bran at $11.50@12.00 on track, and $11.75@12.50 free on board; 16 cars middlings at $13.25 on track, and $12.50@15.25 free on board; 1 car shorts at $13.00 free on board; 1 car screenings at $8.00.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 21 cars No. 2 red at 99¼c; 27 cars No. 3 at 96c; 5 cars rejected at 87@87½c; 8 cars by sample at 65c@$1.00¾ on track; 11 cars do at 99c @$1.02¾, including long-berried, free on board. Total about 35,000 bu. On call, 10,000 bu seller October at 99¾c; 10,000 bu seller November at $1.00@1.00¾.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 40 cars No. 2 at 95½@95⅞c; 20 cars and 8,000 bu No. 3, at 86@87c; 1 car rejected at 65c; 38 cars, by sample, at 67@99c, on track. Total about 40,000 bu. On call, no sales.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 10,000 bu seller October at 96¼c, 205,000 bu seller November at 97¾@97⅞c, 70,000 bu seller December at 99¼@98⅞c, 130,000 bu seller the year at 96⅞c, 20,000 bu seller May at $1.02⅝@1.03.

CORN—On 'Change, 98 cars and 25,000 bu No. 2 at 68¾@69¼c; 16 cars high mixed at 71@71½c; 19 cars rejected at 67½@68c; 8 cars, by sample, at 69¼@71c, on track; 21 cars do at 68@71c, partly at country points, free on board. Total about 117,000 bu. On call, 105,000 bu seller October at 68⅞@68⅝c, 065,000 bu seller November at 67⅞@68⅛c, 1,535,000 bu seller the year at 63¼@64c, 280,000 bu seller January at 56⅞@57¼c, 670,000 bu seller May at 57⅜@57⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 2 at 34⅜@35¼c; 29 cars by sample at 34@41c on track; 61 cars do at 28½@41c free on board. Total about 72,000 bu. On call, 15,000 bu seller November at 34⅞@34⅞c; 85,000 bu seller the year at 34⅝@34¾c; 10,000 bu seller December at 35c; 265,000 bu seller May at 36⅝@37⅛c.

RYE—On 'Change, 16 cars No. 2 at 59c; 1 car rejected at 53c; 8 cars by sample at 44@60½c on track. Total, about 15,000 bu. On call, no sales.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 at 84c; 6 cars and 15,000 bu No. 3 at 53½@54c; 1 car No. 4 at 40c; 45 cars by sample at 40@85½c; 37 cars do at 45@70c, free on board. On call, no sales.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 3,600 brls seller October at $24.45@24.50; 23,750 brls seller November at $21.35@21.60; 3,500 brls seller December at $19.55@19.75; 12,500 brls seller the year at $19.40@19.82½; 33,000 brls seller January at $19.25@19.47½; 6,750 brls seller February at $19.35@19.50; 16,250 brls seller March at $19.37½@19.45; 9,000 brls seller May at $19.45@19.57½. Total, 108,250 brls. On call, 750 brls seller October at $24.30@24.40; 4,250 brls seller November at $21.40@21.45; 750 brls seller the year at $19.70@19.75; 2,250 brls seller January at $19.37½@19.45; 500 brls seller February at $19.32½; 2,500 brls seller March at $19.32½@19.35; 2,000 brls seller May at $19.45.

LARD—On 'Change, 2,000 tcs seller October at $13.00; 14,750 tcs seller November at $12.35@12.50; 7,500 tcs seller December at $12.00@11.77½; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $11.60@11.72½; 3,000 tcs seller January at $11.47½@11.50; 750 tcs seller February at $11.50; 6,000 tcs seller March at $11.47½@11.52½; 3,750 tcs seller May at $11.55@11.60. Total, 38,500 tcs. On call, 750 tcs seller October at $12.97½@13.00; 2,750 tcs seller November at $12.37½@12.42½; 1,000 tcs seller December at $11.70@11.72½; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $11.70@11.72½; 500 tcs seller January at $11.47½@11.50; 2,250 tcs seller March at $11.45@11.47½; 3,250 tcs seller May at $11.50@11.52½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 900,000 lbs short ribs seller October at $15.00; 2,300,000 lbs seller November at $12.00@12.15; 100,000 lbs seller the year at $10.50; 100,000 lbs seller January at $10.00; 50,000 lbs seller February at $10.00; 100,000 lbs seller March at $10.05; 50,000 lbs seller April at $10.05. Total, 3,700,000 lbs. On call, 100,000 lbs seller October at $15.00; 400,000 lbs seller November at $12.10@12.15; 50,000 lbs seller January at $10.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fair and the market easy at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6¾@ 7½
Green, self-working	6 @ 7
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 4

BAGGING—There is a continued good demand, and the market remains steady and firm as last quoted:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@18
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@45

BUTTER—In this market there was fair activity, and prices of all grades better than common were strong. The poorer qualities remain under neglect, but holders are asking pretty full figures:

Creamery, fancy	33@35	Common grades	17@20
Do, fair to choice	28@31	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, choice	25@28	Inferior	10@12
Dairy, fair to good	20@23	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—The volume of sales reached liberal proportions. Exporters as well as the Eastern and Western trade are now taking hold quite freely, and stocks are held with confidence:

Young America	13 @14
Full cream Cheddar	11 @13
Full cream, flat	11½@12½
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Flat, slightly skimmed	8½@ 9½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—Was inactive and nominal at $1.00@1.05 for pork-barrels and $1.20@1.22½ for lard-tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 23c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes of importance took place. Business is reported good, and the general market seems to be working firmer. We quote jobbers prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6¾
Raisins, layers, old	2.00 @2.05
Raisins, London layers	2.40 @2.45
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.90 @1.95
Zanté currants, new	6½@ 6¾
Citron	16@ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¼
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8¼@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¼@ 6½
Pecans	18

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¾@ 8¾
Virginia	8¾@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¾@ 7

GROCERIES—Business, while not as brisk as usual at this time of year, is of generous proportions. Prices are well supported all around:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7½
Louisiana	5¾@ 6
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Patna	6¾@ 7¾

COFFEE.

Java	18 @21
Java, choice Mandaling	25½@26½
Maracaibo	11¾@13½
Mexican, prime to choice	11¾@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10¾@11½
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10½
Rio, common	8¾@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
Granulated, standard	9¾
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9½
A No. 2	9¼
Extra C	8¾@ 8¾
No. 1	8¾@ 8¾
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @52
Blackstrap	30 @35
New Orleans molasses	44 @64

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	18 @20
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	80 @84

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were in fair receipts and a trifle higher. Grapes were plenty and easier. Apples and others unchanged:

Oranges, per brl	$6.00@7.00
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.50
Peaches, per basket	1.00@1.25
Apples, per brl	1.60@2.75
Cranberries, per bu	4.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.75@6.00
California pears, per box	3.75@4.25
California plums, per box	2.00@2.50

HAY—Fairly active and steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Dull at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8¾@ 8¾
Part cured	8½
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salted, bulls	6¾@ 6¾
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Stocks are light and prices firm:

Pacific coast	70@75
New York, choice	70@75
New Wisconsin	60@70

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active trade is reported, prices remaining steady and firm.

Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1X	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, 1C., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, 1C., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28@ 30
Bar-tin	30
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	6½
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14
American planished iron, "B"	9¾
American do, "A"	10¾
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	13@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $4.40 rates.

OILS—Were going out freely and the tone of the market remained firm. Lard, carbon, and turpentine are strong. The latter has advanced to 57c.

Carbon, Elaine	18½	Linseed, boiled	54
Carbon, 175 test	15¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Sperm	$ 1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	14½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14½	Bank	47
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. W.W.	15½	Turpentine	57
Carbon, Mich. P.W.	12½	Miners', white	74
Lard, current make	1.00	Naphtha, deo 60deg.	9
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74deg.	11
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87deg.	18
Linseed, raw	51		

POTATOES—A fairly active trade was reported at 40@45c per bu by the car-lot for common, and $1.75@3.50 per brl for Illinois and New Jersey sweet.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were steady at 6@11c as the range. Geese held at $7.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $3.00@3.25, and live turkeys firm at 12c per lb. Prairie chicken were selling at $1.50@4.75 per doz. Small ducks, $1.50; quails, $2.25; partridges, $5.50; woodcock, $5.00; jack snipe, $1.50; mallards, $3.00.

SEEDS—Timothy was a shade easier, prime being quotable at $1.57@1.58. Flaxseed opened at $1.17½, at which sales were light, advanced to $1.18, closing at that figure. Clover seed was firm and nominally higher, prime seed being quoted at $5.40 at the East. Sales were reported of 4 cars and 378 bags timothy seed at $1.40@1.63; 49 cars and 10,000 bu flaxseed at $1.17½@1.18⅜ on track and delivered, and $1.10 seller the year; 11 bags clover seed at $4.60@4.75.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady, on a basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call Saturday afternoon:

	Bid.	Asked.	Delivered.
Butter, creamery, extra	$ 34¾	$....	......
Butter, creamery, extra	40¾	41	Feb.
Butter, creamery, firsts	31	....	......
Butter, creamery, seconds	24	28	......
Butter, dairy, firsts	27	....	......
Butter, ladle-packed, June make	....	15¾	......
Butter, ladle-packed, fresh	....	16	......
Cheese, September make, Cheddars	10¾	11¾	......
Cheese, September make, Young America	12¾	13¾	......
Eggs, Northern	23	24	......
Eggs, fresh	22¾	23¾	......
Eggs, fresh	24¾	25¾	Oct.
Eggs, fresh	29¾	31	Feb.
Eggs, fresh	24	24	Mar.
Potatoes, early rose	47	47	......
Apples, Michigan choice	....	3.75	......
Apples, Southern choice	2.50	3.25	......

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9,000; same time last week, 6,160; total last week, 30,634; shipped last week, 15,106. There was less activity in the shipping trade than on the closing days of last week. The supply of well-fattened natives was comparatively small, but the shipping demand was more than usually restricted, and holders found some difficulty in sustaining prices; indeed, toward the close it became necessary to make concessions of 5@10c in order to effect sales, and at the finish the feeling was decidedly weak. No very fine cattle were offered, and the highest sales of the day were at $5.50@5.75. Those figures bought well-fatted droves averaging from 1,380 to 1,450 lbs. The bulk of the sales of native stock to shippers were at $4.20@5.00. They bought moderately of Westerns at $4.60@4.80.

Native cows and common mixed lots were in large supply and sold lower—about 10c lower than Saturday. They went out actively, however, at the modified prices, a good clearance being made at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice cows, at $3.00@4.00 for bulls, and at $3.00@3.75 for poor to good mixed lots. Stockers sold about as well as during the latter days of last week. They were in moderate supply and met with ready attention than is usual to Monday.

Early in the day there were some sales of Western cattle at prices well up to Saturday's figures, but the idea of the extent of the supply had been gained the market broke quite badly. Closing sales showed a reduction of 15@25c, and there were a good many left over. Trading was at a range of $3.75@4.80 for poor to good droves. Some extra Montanas went at $5.50@5.75. The latter were sold by Wood Bros.

Within the past few months there has come into vogue among buyers for the Eastern market, and to a less extent among local canners, a system which is most unfair to Western shippers, and which should be broken up if there is any way that can be accomplished. We refer to the practice—now quite common where large droves are offered—of agreeing among themselves not to bid against each other, but allow one of their number to secure the stock at the lowest possible figure and then parceling it out among those who by remaining passive had made it possible for the one bidder to secure the stuff at perhaps 25c below its market value.

British cable advices to the *Drovers' Journal* report a bad break in prices for American cattle, current rates being 2c lower than two weeks ago. Good to choice American steers, 13@14½c per lb. estimated dead weight. Sheep steady; best grades making [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$ [illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common steers weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Texas—Grass cattle	[illegible]
Veals, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Milch cows	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	1,415	$5.75	45	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,385	5.75	13	1,047	[illegible]
15	1,394	5.50	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
166 Montana	1,380	5.50	42	1,139	[illegible]
77 Montana	1,338	5.50	37	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
80 Montana	1,372	5.50	214	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	1,172	5.15	30 West'r'gs	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
122	1,273	5.15	79 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	1,230	4.75	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	1,302	5.05	31 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	1,273	4.90	25 Western	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
20	1,271	5.00	18 feeders	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,150	4.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
134	1,151	4.95	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	1,030	4.70	20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
62	1,103	4.80	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	1,126	4.80	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	1,217	4.80	21 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 Western	1,174	4.75	21 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
175 Western	1,021	4.75	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
58 Western	1,173	4.75	75 cows	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
562 Western	1,000	4.75	15 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
44 Western	1,459	4.70	20 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
105	1,075	4.60	71 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
153 Texans	961	4.50	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
61 Texans	990	4.50	10 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,158	4.45	22 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Western	1,126	4.50	41 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Western	1,087	4.50	10 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 Western	1,091	4.50	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	1,119	4.25	21 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	939	4.40	18 cows	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
165 Western	905	4.30	40 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	908	4.30	27 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	1,074	4.15	21 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, [illegible]; same time last week, 8,425; total last week, [illegible]; shipped last week, 27,174. There was a stronger market for all grades. Poor and common lots were not wanted at better than Saturday's prices, but for good to choice grades there were free buyers at an advance of 5@10c. The demand was fairly active, and by noon all decent lots had crossed the scales, and the number of low grades remaining was small. The market finished firm at $7.15@7.90 for poor to light, at $7.20@8.90 for inferior to choice heavy, and at $5.00@7.00 for skips and culls.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	296	$8.40	31	209	$7.40	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	277	8.45	61	206	7.90	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	303	8.50	38	273	7.90	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	307	8.60	68	232	7.90	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	298	8.60	41	215	7.90	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	286	8.75	68	257	7.95	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	314	8.90	22	287	7.95	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	296	8.90	23	236	8.00	184	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	196	7.75	46	262	8.00	183	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	192	7.75	43	229	8.00	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	201	7.75	32	302	8.10	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	186	7.75	47	304	8.00	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	214	7.80	60	248	8.05	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	185	7.80	21	223	7.15	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	190	7.80	52	236	7.15	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	183	7.80	16	259	7.20	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	213	7.85	83	213	7.20	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	196	7.85	52	265	7.25	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	198	7.85	48	271	7.30	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	202	7.90	29	283	7.30	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	264	8.20	68	252	7.40	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	247	8.25	28	273	7.45	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	291	8.25	52	229	7.45	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	262	8.25	127	218	7.50	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	256	8.30	29	236	7.50	169	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	230	8.30	38	268	7.50	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	228	8.35	58	217	7.55	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	280	8.35	61	274	7.55	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	266	8.35	43	262	7.60	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	267	8.37½	53	261	7.60	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	266	8.40	67	258	7.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 1,500; same time last week, 1,405; total last week, [illegible]; shipped last week, 9,676. Receipts were moderate, but not many sheep were wanted, the local butchers having many of last week's purchases still on hand. Prices were about steady at $2.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for inferior to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
550	71	$2.60	96	94	$3.85½	213	104	[illegible]
96	85	3.12½	209	85	3.65	101	98	[illegible]
102	80	3.45	109	91	3.85	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
110	87	3.50						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head, making 10,600 for the week; market active and firm ¼@½c higher, with general range $[illegible] per cwt higher than on Monday and Wednesday last week; ordinary to prime native steers sold at $[illegible] to live weight extra do, $7.25@7.50; half bred cows, $5.50@10.75, outside figure for car-loads that averaged 1,136 lbs. Exporters used 20 car-loads. Shipments for the week, 66 live cattle, 125 live sheep, [illegible] quarters beef, 465 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18,300 head, making 49,300 for the week; barely steady; fat sheep at $4.00@5.50 per cwt; lambs dull and easier at $5.00@6.50 per cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,100 head, making 26,370 head for the week; live hogs weak at $7.90@8.50 per cwt; [illegible] sold at $7.25@7.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 200 head; supply liberal, prices firm and demand good; no desirable shipping natives offered, but some good Texans and Indian steers brought $4.00@4.15 on Eastern account; native butchers' stock brought $3.15@4.00; native bulls of 1,050 lbs sold at $3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 300 head; quiet and slow at $3.00@4.25 for medium to fancy mutton.

HOGS—Lower and weak on upper grades; light shipping, $7.00@7.50; mixed packing, $7.25@7.80; butchers' to extra heavy, $7.65@8.20; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,380; consigned through, 87 cars; good demand; prices a shade higher; best steers, $5.50@5.85; good shippers, $5.00@5.45; fair to medium, $4.40@5.00; light steers, $[illegible]; Canada stockers, $4.00@4.50; choice feeders, $[illegible]; fat bulls, $3.25@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600; consigned through, 4 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower for sheep; fair to good Western sheep, $3.50@4.50; fair to fancy, $4.50@4.90; Canada lambs, $5.50@5.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,325; consigned through, 20 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower; sales light; Ohio and Michigan hogs, $6.50@7.30; good to choice Yorkers, $7.50@7.90; good butchers' and medium weights, $8.20@8.50; pigs, $6.00@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,[illegible] head; shipments, 1,100 head; steady for native but weak and a shade lower for range cattle; Texas steers, averaging 845 to 965, sold at $[illegible]; native cows, $2.80@3.30; stockers and feeders, $[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, none; firm; shade higher on best grades, top weights bringing $8.00; bulk sales, $7.35@7.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 450 head; shipments, none; steady; natives, from 100 to 130 lbs, $[illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—HOGS—Weak; 5@10c lower; common to good mixed, $7.00@7.90; heavy packing and shipping, $8.00@8.50; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 500 head.

CATTLE—Strong with short supply; common to prime shipping, $4.00@6.00; butchers', $2.75@4.50; receipts, 261 head; shipments, 85 head.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 205 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,091; market active; prices 25@40c higher than last week.

HOGS—Receipts 7,000; market slow; Philadelphias $8.75@8.90; Baltimores $8.25@8.50; Yorkers $7.50@7.75; grassers $6.50@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,400; market fair at about last week's prices.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Market fairly active and ¼c higher; very best, 6@6¼c; first quality, 5@5¾c; medium, 4½@5¼c; ordinary, 3@4c; most sales from 3¾@5¼c; receipts, 3,675.

SWINE—Fair supply and moderate demand; receipts, 4,666; quotations, 10@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,319; quotations, sheep, 3@5c; lambs, 4@6c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—HOGS—Dull; common and light, $6.00@7.85; packing and butchers', $7.40@8.25.

LUMBER.

There were about twenty vessels at the cargo docks yesterday. The demand was light, though there was no apparent change in the prices of good stock. It is believed that the quantity for sale at the cargo market will soon begin to fall off, as several of the larger mills have sold their output for months ahead.

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$[illegible]
Green common inch	[illegible]
Green medium	[illegible]
Extra good and select	[illegible]
Green good inch	[illegible]
Boards and strips	[illegible]
Standard shingles	[illegible]
Extra shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

Following are the prices for dry lumber at the yards. Green $1.00 per 1,000 feet less:

First, second, and third clear, 1@2 inch	$45.00@[illegible]
Same, ¾@[illegible]	[illegible]
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
2x4 B select	[illegible]
First and second clear and finishing	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
B select	[illegible]
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
B stock board, same lengths	[illegible]
C stock board	[illegible]
D stock boards	[illegible]
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	[illegible]
A box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
B box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
C box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
10 foot fencing flooring	[illegible]
Clear and A, 4 inch	[illegible]
B flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
C flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
B siding	[illegible]
Fencing siding	[illegible]
Common boards, 12-inch, 12@20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12@14 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 10@20 ft	[illegible]
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
First quality fencing	[illegible]
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	[illegible]
A siding strips	[illegible]
B flooring strips	[illegible]
C flooring strips	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, common	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, good	[illegible]
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	[illegible]
Pickets, 1½ in. square, D. & H., selected	[illegible]
3-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft	[illegible]

All-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft.	15.00
All-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft.	14.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft.	15.00
2x12, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft.	15.50
2x4, 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive	16.00
2x4, 4x4, 30@38 ft.	16.50@23.00
Fencing plank	11.00
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard A	2.90
Dry lath	2.75
Cedar posts, 4 to 11 inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4 inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4 inch	40.50

Following shows the receipts to date as compared with those of last year in the same period:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,673,614,000	694,504,000
1881	1,529,352,000	658,351,000
Increase	144,262,000	36,153,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 7d; No. 2, 8s 5d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn, 7s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short rib dull at 69s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 64s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old firmer at 7s 1d. Wheat—Receipts for the week from Atlantic ports, 91,000 centals; Pacific, 38,000 centals; other sources, 13,750; corn, 8,000 centals.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—Evening.—COTTON—Easier at 6 11-16@7 1-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,050.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 133s. Lard American, 64s 6d. Bacon—None in market.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6⅞; spirits, 7¼@8.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn strong at 7s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn, none offered. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but firm. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat moderate; corn fair. Pork, 92s. Lard firmer and 6d higher, at 64s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 72s; short clear, 74s; no bacon in the market. Tallow, 45s. Cheese, 56s. Beef, 134s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat better tone; more money asked. Corn advanced 6d. Country markets firm. Weather in England wet.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmly held. Corn strong at 7s 2d. MARK LANE—Wheat held higher. Corn advanced about 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmly held. Country markets for wheat—English and French firm. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate; corn, none. Weather in England cold and wet. PARIS—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Winter wheat further advanced, through various fluctuations, about ⅝@¾c per bu on a more active business in the speculative line, and a moderate movement for prompt delivery, mainly for shipment. Cable advices were of a more favorable tenor, and ocean freight rates were somewhat weaker serving to stimulate the export inquiry. Spring wheat held above the views of buyers, and very quiet. No. 1 red at $1.14¾, closing at $1.14½ in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.11@1.12, mainly at $1.11⅜@1.11½ delivered, closing at $1.11¼ delivered; October, $1.10@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; November, $1.10⅝@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; December, $1.12½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; year, $1.10@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; January, $1.13¾@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾; February, $1.15¾@1.16¾, closing at $1.15¾; March, $1.17; No. 3 red at $1.07; mixed winter at $1.07. Corn—Under light offerings and much more urgent demand from speculative sources (largely for covering purposes), prices were worked up rapidly to the extent of 1¾@3¼c per bu on an active, excited, and very variable market, which through the afternoon gave way again about ½@¾c a bu on a renewed pressure to realize. No. 2 regular inspection, in store, closing at 91½c, and at 83¾c for old rule; October, 80@81¾c, closing at 80¾c; November, 76@79⅛c, closing at 78¾c; December, 71⅞@74⅜c, closing at 73¾c; year at 71@73¼c, closing at 73c; January, 65@66¼c, closing at 64¾c; No. 2 May, 62@64c, closing at 63¾c bid. Oats advanced ¼@½c a bu on an active business in the speculative interest. No. 1 white, new rule, quoted nominally at 53c; No. 2 white, new rule, 47¼@47¾c, closing at 47½c, and old rule nominal; No. 3 white, 45@46c, closing at 44c asked; No. 2 Chicago, 43¼c. Rye inactive; Western quoted at 70@73c in store and delivery. Barley moderately active at about former prices; No. 1 Canada bright, to arrive, reported sold at $1.08; No. 1 Canada, also to arrive, at $1.00; No. 2 Canada, to arrive, at 96c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have again advanced sharply on reduced offerings, with a fair movement noted in Western steam lard, partly for covering purposes, and otherwise a restricted business. Western mess pork scarce and quoted higher for early delivery, on, however, a slack trade, leaving off at $23.75@24.00. Cut meats moderately sought after at firm prices. Pickled bellies, 15@15½c. Bacon very quiet, but held firmly. Western steam lard offered sparingly for early delivery at a further sharp advance, thus impeding business, though a fair inquiry was noted, leaving off at $13.00; October left off at $12.50; November, $12.85; December, $12.12½@12.15; seller remainder of the year, $12.12½@12.15; January, $11.82½@11.85; February, $11.82½@11.85; March, $11.82½@11.85; April, $11.82½@11.85; May, $11.82½@11.85.

TALLOW—In less request, closing at 8⅝@8 13-16c for strictly prime.

SUGARS—Raw more active on the basis of 7¾@7⅞c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined quiet, with cut loaf quoted at 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¾@9 3-16c; granulated, 9¾c; standard A, 8¾@8⅞c; off A, 8¼c; white extra C, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8c; C, 7¼@7⅝c; yellows, 6¾@7⅛c.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate movement reported, with accommodation for grain by the steam-packets quoted somewhat weaker, and otherwise without important alteration. Tonnage for deals was in comparatively slack demand, and quoted lower. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, provisions (through and local) at 17s 6d@30s, as to routes and date of shipment (local at 27s 6d@30s).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Dull at 11 11-16@11⅝c; futures barely steady; October, 10.85c; November, 10.79c; December, 10.75c; January, 10.83c; February, 10.95c; March, 11.05c; April, 11.15c; May, 11.25c; June, 11.35c; July, 11.47c; August, 11.55c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 26,000 brls; exports, 4,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots ¾@1¼c higher; options ⅜@1c higher; receipts, 413,500 bu; exports, 159,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.15; ungraded spring, $1.00; ungraded red, 95c@$1.15; No. 3 do, $1.07; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07; No. 2 red, $1.10½@1.10⅞; certificates, $1.11@1.12 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.14¾; mixed winter, $1.07; ungraded white, 95c@$1.15; No. 3 do, 92c; steamer No. 2 white, 95c; No. 2 white, $1.06@1.07; steamer No. 1 do, $1.05; No. 1 white, sales 27,000 bu at $1.11@1.13; No. 2 red, October, sales 136,000 bu at $1.10@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; November, sales 624,000 bu at $1.10⅝@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; December, sales 712,000 bu at $1.12½@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; January, sales 368,000 bu at $1.13¾@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾; February, sales 120,000 bu at $1.15¾@1.16, closing at $1.15¾.

HAY—Dull and drooping; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet, but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 92⅞c; crude, 7⅛@7⅜c; refined, 7¾@8⅛c.

RESIN—Weak at $1.90@1.97½.

TURPENTINE—Higher; firm; 54c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher; 27@28c.

BUTTER—Quiet, but firm for fine; 15@35c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; Western flat, 5@12c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Firm and higher; Howard street and Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; extra, $4.25@4.75; family, $4.87@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; closing firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.09¾@1.09; October, $1.09¾@1.09¾; November, $1.10@1.10¾; December, $1.11¾@1.11¾; January, $1.12¾@1.13; February, $1.13¾@1.14. Corn—Western higher; mixed spot, 75@76c; October, 78c asked; November, 70c asked; November, new or old, 70@75c; November and December, 66¾@66⅝c; January, 61¾@61⅝c; May, 63¾c. Oats quiet and easier; Western white, 44@45c; mixed, 41@42c; Pennsylvania, 42@45c. Rye dull at 65@68c.

HAY—Higher and firm; $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $24.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 11⅛@15⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12⅛c; clear-rib sides, 17⅛c. Hams, 16@17⅛c. Lard—Refined, 14⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; Western packed, 23@ 3c; creamery, 32@34c.

EGGS—Steady at 24c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 7¾@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar lower and quiet; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.18@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,281 brls; wheat, 72,258 bu; corn, 30 bu; oats, 7,194 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 203,838 bu; corn, 395,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red sold straight up from 93¾c to 95c cash, 95c October, 95⅛@96⅛c November, 96¾@97⅜c December, 95@95⅜c year, 97⅛@98⅜c January, $1.03@1.04⅛ May; No. 3 red, 90⅛@92c bid; No. 4 red, 85c. Corn higher and active, specially for year, of which large sales were made; 66@68⅛c cash, 65@66c October, 59⅛@60⅛c, closing 60c, November, 54@55½c, closing 55⅛c year, 49⅛@50⅜c January, 51@52c May. Oats higher; 33@34c cash, 33⅛c October, 32⅛@32⅜c November, 32⅛@32⅜c December, 32⅛@32⅜c year, 35½c May. Rye firmer; slow; 50@55c bid. Barley quiet at 65@80c.

LEAD—Steady at $4.75.

BUTTER—Higher; creamery, 29@34c; dairy, 24@28c.

EGGS—Steady at 18½@19c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow at $24.75. Dry salt meats—Nothing done. Bacon firm; shoulders, $11.12½; short rib, $16.25; short clears, $17.25. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 105,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 43,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat higher; 96⅛c November; 98⅛c December; 95⅛c year. Corn better for faraway months; 60c November, 56c year, 50⅛c January, 52⅛c May. Oats higher; 33⅛c October, 33⅛c November, 33⅛c December.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; spring patents scarce and firm; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.50@6.50; Michigan winter wheats, $5.25@5.50; Ohio and Indiana, $5.50@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.50@6.00; roller flour, $5.75@6.25; spring patents, $7.25@8.00; winter patents, $6.00@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair and market firm; 85@86c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 50@55c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 do, 47@48c; mixed, 43@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; demand moderate; prime, $21.00@21.50; mess, $23.50@25.00; clear and extra clear, $25.00@26.50, the latter for backs. Beef steady; mess, $13.00@14.00; extra mess, $14.50@15.00; family and plate, $15.50@18.50. Lard steady; $13.50@13.75. Hams—$14.50@15.00.

BUTTER—In good demand; best grade very firm; 34@38c.

CHEESE—Choice in firm demand; good, 12@13c; fair to good in moderate request at 10¾@11¾c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,560 brls, 3,960 sacks; corn, 15,000 bu; wheat, 4,900 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 brls.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Steady; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.25; Pennsylvania extra family, $4.87@5.00; Ohio do, $5.50; Indiana do, $5.50; Southern Illinois do, $5.37½@5.50; Ohio patent, $6.25@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.60. Rye flour firm, $4.25@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, October, $1.09@1.10¾; November, $1.11⅛@1.11¾; December, $1.12@1.13; January, $1.14¾@1.14¾. Corn strong and higher; sail mixed, 85@86c; steamer nominally quoted at 82½@83c; No. 3, 82@82½c; sail mixed, October, 84@85; November, 77¾@78¾c; December, 67¾@68c; January, 63@63¾c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 2 White, 46c; No. 1 white quoted at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef—Mess, $18.00@18.50; India mess, free on board, $31.00. Mess pork, $25.00@25.50; prime mess pork, $24.50@25.00. Hams—Smoked, 16@17c. Lard firm; kettle, $13.75@14.00; steam, $13.37½@13.50.

CHEESE—Steady; $10.50@12.25.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Dull at 11c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $4.50@4.75; fancy, $5.10@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, $1.02 spot; $1.00 bid October; $1.03¾ November; 99c bid year; receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 12,000 bu. Corn weaker; 78½@78c spot; 73½@75c October; 67¾@68½c November; 56@56¾c year. Oats easier; 37¾@38c spot; 37½c asked October; 34c bid November; 33c bid year; 36c bid May. Rye easier; 63@64c. Barley—Extra No. 3 fall, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $25.00. Lard strong and higher; $12.75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, $10.00; clear rib, $15.00. Bacon strong; shoulders, $11.25; clear rib, $16.50; clear, $17.37½.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 635 brls on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Firmer; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 49@51c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Steady, with a good demand; ordinary, 9⅛@9⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; low middling, 10⅝@10⅞c; middling, 11c; good middling, 11⅛@11⅛c.

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; offerings small; long berry, 94@95c; No. 2 red winter, 92c; rejected, 75@85c. Corn—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 white, on arrival, 75c; mixed, 74@75c; new ear, 45@50c. Oats firm; Northern, 39@37c; mixed Western, 35@33c. Rye quiet.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork moderately active and higher; mess, car-lots, $24.50@25.00. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats unsettled, but generally higher; shoulders, $10.50; clear rib, $15.50; clear sides, $16.25. Bacon firm and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.17.

EGGS—Steady, with a good demand; fresh, 16@17c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; good country, 20@22c; fancy rolls, 26c; creamery unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Strong; high grades, $4.70@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and steady; white mixed, 82½c; mixed, 85c. Oats quiet and firm; 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Market bare.

HAY—Quiet; common, $14.00@16.00; prime, $17.50@19.00; choice, $19.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market bare of pork and drysalt meats. Bacon would command full prices. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand; canvased, ordinary to medium steady at 15@16c; choice higher, at 16½@16¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@11¼c. Sugar in good demand; fair, 6⅞@7c; good fair, 7⅛c; gray, clarified, 7¾c; yellow, clarified, 8@8⅜c; white, clarified, 8⅜c. Molasses in good demand; fair, 53c; prime, 55@57c; centrifugal, 54c; strictly prime, 58@60c; choice, 61@62c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4⅛@6⅛c.

BRAN—In fair demand; 85@90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2, 96c; October, 96c; November, 97⅛c; December, 98⅛c; No. 3, 82c. Corn higher; in fair demand; No. 2, 69c; rejected, 67⅛c. Oats higher; in good demand; No. 2, 34¾c; white, 37⅛c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 59c; No. 2, 57c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 spring, 88c; October, 92c bid; No. 3 spring, extra, 64½c cash or November.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $24.50 cash or October; $21.45 November. Lard—Prime steam, $13.00 cash or October; $12.45 November.

HOGS—Firmer; $7.50@8.00.

BUTTER—Steady and firm; choice to fancy creameries, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Steady at 4½@10½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; barley, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 16.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, spot, $1.02½; October, $1.02¾; November, $1.02¾; December, $1.02¾; year, $1.01⅞ bid, $1.02 asked; January, $1.03. Corn opened strong, closing dull; high-mixed 75c bid; No. 2 spot, 74c bid; October, 75⅛c bid; November, 69c; year, 59⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, 38c; October, 38c; year, 36⅛c bid.

Closed—Wheat weaker; nothing doing. Corn steady. Oats nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Corn scarce and strong; high mixed, 71@71½c; mixed, 71c. Oats firm and steady; No. 2 white, 38@38½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 59@59½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 13,00 bu; oats, 22,775 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 14,025 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 1 white, $1.00¾ spot; October and November, $1.00; December, $1.00¾; year, 99¾c asked; January, $1.01¾; February, $1.03; No. 2 red, $1.01¾; No. 2 white, 94¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 78c; No. 2 white, 40¾c bid, 40¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 44,990 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,641 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu; firm; No. 3 red, 77¾c bid cash; No. 2 red, 82½c bid cash; 82¾c November; 84¾c bid year. Corn—Receipts, none; shipments, 2,000 bu; 58¾c bid cash; quiet; 46c bid November; 42¾c year; 41¾c May. Oats quiet; 30c cash; 29¾c bid November.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 17c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 98¾c. Corn firmer; mixed, 68⅛c. Oats higher; mixed, 35@35⅛c.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 197,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; oats, 85,000 bu; rye, 19,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; nominally $1.20 asked for No. 1 hard Duluth. Corn dull at 75c; scarce. Oats quiet; 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 40c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; No. 2, 78c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 16.—On the Board of Trade today the market was decidedly lively, all offerings being snapped up with an avidity that betokens a steady advance in prices. Cheese sold from 9¾c to 10¾c, most lots bringing the latter figures. The ruling price last week was 10c. Butter brought 35@36c, and all that was offered was readily purchased at these figures. The highest point reached last week was 33½c. The sales today were 5,790 boxes cheese and 71,080 lbs of butter. Total sales, $42,840.82.

TOBACCO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—Leaf tobacco sales reported by warehouses in the week just closed and in the expired portion of the current month and year were (in hogsheads) as follows: Totals 1882—Week, 863; month, 1,681; year, 55,384. 1881—Week, 878; month, 1,673; year, 59,527. 1880—Week, 1,431; mouth, 4,393; year, 56,618. 1879—Week, 946; month, 2,322; year, 50,326. The sales during the crop year were as follows, with comparisons: 1881-'82, 42,933 hhds; 1880-'81, 42,151 hhds; 1879-'80, 39,840 hhds. Of the crop of 1882-'83, 15 hhds have been sold. Receipts were 160 hhds, against 140 hhds last week, and 33 hhds in the corresponding period of last year. The market has been without prominent features other than have been previously reported. The demand is being fed in the last three weeks with three or four fold as much tobacco as has come from outside points, and local supplies are being worked off steadily in preparation for the new crop. Holders of burley tobacco have met the market freely, but, with a fair regular demand, prices have been sustained in all descriptions, while sound working lugs and medium leaf have ruled somewhat higher. Among the offerings Saturday was a line of doctored leaf, bleached by chemical process, which appears to involve the use of sulphur. It sold much lower than leaf of equal natural color. As to smell, it was ancient and fishlike. Green River tobaccos of old types have been in moderately fair demand, and useful styles have been well sustained. Another fine week for finishing up the crop. In some sections there is about the usual complaint of house-burn which we are accustomed to hear in seasons of large crops, but no serious losses have been reported, and cure is probably working very favorably.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10⅜c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 13,000 bales; exports to Continent, 4,800; coastwise, 3,800; sales, 2,800; stock, 64,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 10⅞c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 15,000 bales; gross, 20,525; exports Continent, 4,800; coastwise, 700; sales, 4,750; stock, 89,100.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 4,713 bales; shipments, 1,864; stock, 1,843; sales, 2,300; middling, 10⅝c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 16.—PETROLEUM—Steady; opens at 92⅞c; highest, 93⅛c; lowest, 91⅛c; closing, 92⅛c. Sales, 1,635,000 brls; shipments Saturday and Sunday, 7,400 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 92c; refined, 7⅛c Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Market exceedingly quiet in demand for all styles of cottons; ladies' suitings and sackings in good delivery on order. Men's wear of woolens in very moderate request.

Winnemucca's Bride Stoned to Death.

Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.

Naches, the Piute Chief, informs us that a courier who left Camp Bidwell four days ago reported old Winnemucca alive, but speechless and liable to die at any moment. His young wife, whom he married last July, ran away, but was followed by Winnemucca's friends and taken back to his camp. She escaped a second time and was again caught, when Ochobo's Indians, numbering about sixty braves, held a council and decided to kill her. They took the woman and her year-old child—by a husband who died some months before she married old Winnemucca—to a rocky bluff and stoned both to death. Naches says that it has been customary with the tribe to sacrifice squaws who are suspected of bewitching men and making them sick, by stoning them to death; but the excuse which Ochobo's men give for killing this woman and child is that she threatened to burn a white man's house.

MARINE NEWS.

Little Inquiry Yesterday from Grain-Shippers for Vessel-Room.

Room Taken for Only 158,000 Bushels of Corn and Flaxseed for Buffalo.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was but very little inquiry yesterday from shippers of grain for vessel-room, and few carriers were engaged. There is only a small amount of grain in store here at present, and receipts by rail continue meagre, which has a tendency to check shipments by lake. There is no change in rates to either upper or lower lake ports, and from present indications there will be none from now till the close of navigation. Vessel-owners have commenced to put their crafts in ordinary, and the number withdrawn from service will rapidly increase from this time forward to the close of navigation. Notwithstanding this fact, shippers are not disposed to concede better carrying rates, and in many instances press for a reduction, which, however, carriers resolutely resist, and refuse to charter their vessels at anything less than the present figures. The engagements yesterday embraced the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	Bushels.
Steamship Onoko, corn	55,000
Steamship Onoko, flaxseed	45,000
Barge Georger, corn	58,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Toledo, corn	25,000
Propeller St. Paul, corn	25,000
Total capacity	208,000

The demand for vessels to bring lumber to this port was very good, and quite a number of charters were made. The bulk of the demand was for vessels to go to Muskegon to load, shippers at that point being anxious to make room for the stock that is now being cut. The fact that a number of vessels engaged in the trade are being stripped of their canvas and placed in ordinary has no effect, however, on carrying rates. The Bay City *Tribune* says: "The present lumber freights are not very lucrative, and boats are preparing to lay up. The barge Gebhardt, after this trip, will discharge her crew. The steam-barge J. P. Donaldson and the barge Brightie will leave the lumber trade and go to Lake Superior, and there are dozens of craft whose owners intend to place them in ordinary. There were plenty of freights offering yesterday, but no takers, the bulk of the fleet being below. The incoming fleet will not load at the present figures, and a standstill in the lumber traffic is looked for. Owners of vessels claim that wages and provisions have advanced so that there is no money for them in the business." Carrying rates to this port continue to be quoted as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was little or no inquiry for vessels to carry coarse freights, and so far as could be learned there were no charters made.

There was an active inquiry for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, and shippers were freely offering $1.25 a ton, while carriers were asking five cents better. Rates are now quoted firm at the following quotations:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.55@1.65
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.30
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.00@1.05
From Marquette to Chicago	1.20@1.30

Coal freights to Buffalo yesterday were quiet, but rates were firm at last week's figures to this port and Milwaukee. There was a good inquiry for vessels for Lake Michigan ports, but the supply of carriers was poor. Rates to Lake Michigan ports continue to be quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 70
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

Notice to Mariners.

The lighthouse-tender Dahlia, on Aug. 29, placed two spar buoys, one red, the other black, off the mouth of Black River, Alcona County, Mich., about seven and a half miles north of Sturgeon Point. The red buoy is in fifteen feet of water, and the following bearings have been taken from it: Sturgeon Point, bearing S ½ E; the dock at Black River, bearing SW ½ S; south point, bearing NW by ½ N. The black buoy is in seventeen feet of water, in a northeasterly direction from a large bowlder, with only fourteen feet of water on it. The following bearings were taken from this buoy: Dock at Alcona, bearing S by W; end of dock at Black River, W SW; Black River Island, NW by W. Vessels coming from southwest have this buoy black, well inshore of them until they bring it in range with the end of the most southerly dock, then run in on that range leaving buoy on port hand in passing in. Vessels approaching from the north should bring the red buoy in range with the steam mill, then run in for the most southerly dock, leaving the buoy on the starboard hand in passing in. By order of the Light-House Board.

J. C. WATSON,
Commander U. S. N., Inspector 11th L. H. Dis.

Dock and Other Notes.

The Sailors' Union meets this evening at No. 99 West Randolph street.

It was very thick outside yesterday, but fortunately there was but a slight sea.

It was very dull along the docks yesterday, more so than usual, on account of the horrible weather.

Very little hope is entertained by her owners of the release of the barge Waverly ashore near Point St. Ignace.

Eric Fredrickson, George Winters, John Walls, and Martin Mattison, sailors, were admitted to the Marine Hospital yesterday.

The steamship Oceanica arrived at Detroit Saturday, bound up, steering badly, and collided with the schooner Cataract and steamship Jarvis Lord, doing some damage.

The steam-barge Snook and schooner Ellen Williams are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, the former for bottom calking, and the latter for a general overhauling.

C. G. Hamilton and T. W. Barry, of Muskegon, have purchased the propeller Messenger, now plying between this port and St. Joseph, and will run her between Muskegon and Milwaukee during the winter.

T. W. White, Esq., General Western Manager of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, yesterday paid to Capt. George Grow the full amount of the risk held by the company on the schooner Mocking-Bird.

A lumber-carrier has made thirty-nine trips this season, and after the insurance and Captain's wages are paid there will not be $100 left to the credit of the vessel. She is now preparing to lay up for the winter.

The Captain of the schooner Pulaski wanted the tug Conqueror to tow him from Cape Vincent, where he was aground, to Oswego, but the Captain of the Conqueror declined with thanks, as he had had a dose of towing between American ports.

Capt. Sager, of South Saginaw, died on Monday morning, the 9th inst., of quick consumption, after a brief illness. Deceased was master and part owner of the barge A. W. Wright, was an old man, and well and favorably known on the lakes.

Noah Dunham lives on the Duck Islands, and is the oldest ex-mariner in this vicinity. He sailed into Chicago on the first vessel that entered that port from Lake Ontario. The trip was made in 1836. He is now a fish-dealer.—*Oswego Palladium.*

It is reported that Capt. Young, of the steam-barge Burlington, was arrested at East Tawas a short time ago for assaulting one of his crew, and that he was granted permission to go for an attorney, and instead of doing so he went aboard the barge and anchored in the bay beyond the reach of the officers.

S. A. Murphy has taken the contract of raising the schooner Russell, sunk in the Sault River by the propeller Northerner. The tug Gladiator, towing the schooner Harvey Bissell, has left Detroit for the Sault with two divers, steam hoisters, and all apparatus for hoisting out the cargo. Capt. Merriman is now on Lake Erie with Murphy's pontoons raising the schooner C. K. Nims. It is expected that when he has finished with her the Russell will be unloaded and ready to lift.

As the schooner Ironton, in tow of the steam-barge Hecla, was coming through St. Mary's Canal last Friday one of the sailors, named Samuel Patterson, got caught in the head line as it was bending around the timber heads, cutting off both legs below the knees. He was left at the canal, in the hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

A few days ago an article was published in these columns regarding the facilities for unloading vessels at Sandusky, in which mention was made of an invention by Andrew Beckert, who the article said was master-mechanic of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. It should have read that he was master-mechanic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The body of Mrs. Woods, one of the victims of the Asia disaster, has been found half-buried on Lonely Island. The remains were stripped of all valuables, the pocket of its dress had been cut, and an empty pocketbook was found in the bushes close by. The lighthouse-keeper stated that the body had been found on the 1st inst., but threw no light on the robbery.

On Monday, the 9th inst., the propeller Peerless, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, entered Marquette harbor very badly listed. While on Lake Superior during heavy weather the Peerless rolled so badly that a pipe connected with the air-pump broke, and the water entered in a large stream, rendering every effort necessary to prevent damage to the cargo.

The officers of the propeller Empire State report that on Thursday night, during a heavy rain-storm, the steam-barge Tuttle and consort George H. Ely struck near Detour and the Ely sank at once and was deserted by her crew, who report that her cabin was going to pieces. It is thought that she can be raised, however. The Tuttle went a little further up the Sault River and settled down on a mud bottom. Both vessels are insured in Cleveland agencies. The Tuttle was in charge of Capt. Swartwood, who last season sailed the steam-barge D. M. Rust.

The fine schooner L. A. Law, Capt. W. Leith, arrived yesterday afternoon with grain from Chicago, making the round trip from here in less than twenty days. This is about equal to steam time.... The steam-barge W. Edwards and schooners M. W. Page and Charles Foster—one of the finest grain tows on these waters—came in yesterday afternoon. Their actual running time from Chicago was four days and seventeen hours. The wheel-chains of the Edwards parted when on St. Clair River, off Algonac, and but for good and prompt management on the part of Capts. Fagan, Hubbard, and Stalker, serious damages must have resulted.—*Buffalo Courier, 15th.*

The Canadian Government has established a life-boat station at Cobourg, and a metallic life-boat, built by Francis, of New York, has been placed there. It is fitted for four oars and a captain or steersman, and is also furnished with a wagon, so that it can be conveyed to distant parts of the coast. Arrangements will be made for horses to take it where it may be required. A captain and crew of four will be appointed, and they will drill twice a week during the season of navigation. The men will be furnished with the most approved description of cork jackets, and the boat will have life-buoys attached to it. The municipality of Cobourg has agreed to provide a suitable boat-house, where the life-boat can be kept ready for service at any moment.

A provoking jam occurred in the east draw of Lake street bridge yesterday afternoon. The steam-barge Albert Soper was coming down the river and the schooner R. Kanters going up in tow of a tug. Just as the Kanters entered the draw the tug got alongside to check her. The Soper attempted to pass at the same time, and as a consequence the three—tug, schooner, and steam-barge—became tightly wedged between the bridge protection on one side and Pouliot's floating boatbuilding shop on the other. After a vain attempt to release themselves the services of a passing tug was secured and the schooner pulled back at the same time that the Soper backed in the opposit direction. The bridge was kept open for over half an hour, greatly inconveniencing thousands of people.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 16—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 10 a. m.; propeller Empire State, 1:20 a. m.; steam-barge James S. Fay, with schooners S. J. Tilden and D. P. Rhodes, 2:20 a. m.; steam-barge Atlanta, 3 a. m.; steam-barge Wales and consort, 4 a. m.; steam-barge Pacific, 6 a. m.; steam-barge Abercorn and barges, 8:45 a. m.; steam-barge Mineral Rock and barges, 9 a. m.; schooner John Kelderhouse, 9 a. m.; schooner North Cape, 7 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Peter Smith and barges, 12 m.; steamship John B. Lyon, with schooners Hutchinson, Masten, and Wells, 1:30 a. m.; propeller Milwaukee, 2:30 a. m.; propeller Idaho, 2:40 a. m.; steam-barge H. S. Hubbell and barges, 4 a. m.; steam-barge Benton and barges, 4:10 a. m.; steam-barge Missouri and barges, 5 a. m.; steam-barge Glidden, with schooner F. A. Morse, M. F. Meridan, and H. J. Webb, 8:30 a. m.; schooner J. I. Case and Thomas Quayle, 11:30 a. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 11:20 a. m.

Arrived—Schooner Homer.

Wind south, brisk. Weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 16—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Juniata, 11:45 a.m.; steam-barge H. P. Schnovier and barges, 1:40 p. m.; schooner Charles Wall, 1:25 p. m.; schooner Homer, 6:10 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Music and barges, 3:15 p. m.; propeller Argyle, 4:25 p.m.; propeller Clarion, 5 p. m.; schooners George Murray, Thomas Parsons, and E. Garlock, 1:20 p. m.

Wind southwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 16.—Arrivals—Steam-barge Minnesota and barge Massasoit, schooner Camden, schooner Fioretta, schooner Tom Howland, schooner John Wesley, and schooner Two Fannies.

Sailed—Steam-barge Minnesota and barge Massasoit, schooner Golden West, schooner Columbia, schooner Mineral State, schooner Saveland, schooner John Wesley, schooner Niagara.

Wind southwest, light.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Annie L. Young, wheat; steamship James Davidson, wheat. From Milwaukee—Propeller Vanderbilt, flour, etc.; steam-barge Business, wheat. From Escanaba—Schooner P. B. Locke, ore.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Conemaugh, sundries; propeller New York, rails, cement, etc.: propeller Newburgh, rails, etc.; propeller Commodore, cement, etc.; steamship William Edwards, coal; schooner E. A. Nicholson, coal; schooner Lizzie A. Law, coal; schooner Michigan, coal; schooner M. W. Page, coal; schooner Charles Foster, coal. For Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, cement, etc.; steamship James Davidson, light. For Green Bay—Schooner Havana, coal. For Sheboygan—Schooner H. Fitzhugh, coal. For Marinette—Schooner Unadilla, coal. For Marquette—Schooner Young America, coal. For Hancock—Schooner Sam Flint, coal and brick.

Coal freights were quiet, but rates were firm at 70 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. There was a good inquiry for tonnage to those ports, but the demand was only poorly supplied. Engagements: For Chicago—Steam-barge Business, coal at 70 cents. For Escanaba—Schooner Mystic Star, coal at 85 cents, and ore back to Black Rock at $1.50. For Duluth—Steam-barge Jarvis Lord, coal on contract. For Portage—Steam-barge Huron City and consort Sam Flint, coal at $1. For Detroit—Schooner Abbie A. Andrews, coal at 25 cents.

Canal freights have been booming of late. Today rates went up another half cent, and closed firm at 8 cents on wheat, 7¼ cents on corn, and 5 cents on oats to New York. This is an advance of 2 cents in about a week, and it is due to the limited offerings of boats and the free receipt of wheat.

The schooner S. V. R. Watson, now here, is under orders to tow to Tonawanda for the purpose of laying up. She is a good lumber and grain carrier, but John Cramer, her owner, sees nothing in present prospects.

R. Mills & Co. have completed repairs on the schooner Mystic Star, which was dismasted on Lake Ontario a few weeks ago. She began loading coal this morning for Escanaba.

The steam-barge Business will load here about 1,000 tons for Chicago and will stop at Port Huron to take on the lumber bound for Chicago of the barge City of the Straits. When the barge broke away from the Potomac's tow some time ago on Lake Huron, the Business found her disabled, picked her up, and pulled her to Port Huron. Capt. Chamberlain will now complete the salvage job.

The steamship William Edwards and consorts Charles Foster and M. W. Page left for Chicago tonight, all coal-laden.

Marine Matters at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—There were some inquiries for grain-carriers today, and shippers were offering 2¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo, but no charters were reported. Vessel-owners seem inclined to send their crafts for ore rather than accept the present grain freights. Shippers continue to offer $1.25 on ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. Lumber and coarse freights continue unchanged. Charters—Steam-barge G. T. Burroughs, wood from Ephraim to this port at $2.25 per cord.

The Milwaukee Tugboat Company today placed the tugs Dexter and Holton in winter quarters on account of the prevailing dullness. This leaves but six tugs in commission at this port. This is the earliest date that tugs have laid up since 1875.

A new centre-board is being made here for the schooner City of Toledo, which is expected from Manistee tomorrow morning.

Arrived from below coal-laden—Schooner J. S. Richards.

Cleared for Escanaba light—Steam-barges Wocoken, T. W. Palmer, and Minneapolis, and schooner A. J. Dewey.

Arrivals and Departures at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 16.—Departed—Steamers Keweenaw and Flora, propellers Van Raalte and Canada.

Arrived—Schooners Imperial, North Cape, Nelson Bloom, Sunshine, Higgie, Crosthwaite, and Fleetwing.

Wind east, light. Raining. Weather warm.

Vessels Chartered at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—Cleared—Propeller New York, with merchandise, and schooner Porter, with coal, for Chicago.

Charters—Schooner Chandler, coal to Milwaukee, at 75 cents; schooners George Sherman and Thomas P. Sheldon, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1.25; schooner Mystic Star, ore, Escanaba to Black Rock, $1.50.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 16.—Arrived—Steamer Sparta; schooner Sumatra.

Cleared—Steamers E. B. Hale, S. Chamberlain, Col. Robert Wallace; schooners Alva Bradley, Escanaba, John Martin, Specular, Thomas Gawn.

Passed up—Propeller Arctic.

Passed down—Propeller Nyack.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Entered—Steam-barge Nahant, from Escanaba, ore; propeller Conemaugh, from Chicago, merchandise and grain.

Cleared—Propeller Conemaugh, for Buffalo, grain.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 16.—Passed up—Propeller Ocean, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; steam-barge Baldwin and consort, Oswego to Duluth, coal.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, salt.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, salt.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Ludington, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Ford River, lumber.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr Eveline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Jessie S. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, ice.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 28,503 bu corn.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, light.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. B. Maxwell, Manistique, sundries.

Port of Calumet.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the port of Calumet (South Chicago) for the week ending Oct. 14, 1882:

ARRIVALS.

Steam-barge H. B. Perue, Capt. Perue, Michigan City, 2,400 railroad ties.
Steam-barge Minnesota, Capt. Yax, Escanaba, 1,325 tons ore.
Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, Capt. Hatt, Escanaba, 850 tons ore.
Steam-barge Massachusetts, Capt. Spencer, Escanaba, 1,000 tons ore.
Steam-barge Minnesota, Capt. Yax, Escanaba, 1,325 tons ore.
Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, Capt. Hatt, Escanaba, 850 tons ore.
Schr Lavinda, Capt. Parker, Hamlin, shingles and lumber.
Schr Hattie Mason, Capt. Swails, Ludington, 70 m lumber.
Schr Duncan City, Capt. William Parker, Sturgeon Bay, 250 m lumber.
Schr Persia, Capt. Peterson, Montague, mixed cargo.
Schr C. A. King, Capt. Patterson, Escanaba, 550 tons ore.
Schr Anne Thomine, Capt. Larson, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Thomas Howland, Capt. Anderson, Escanaba, 610 tons ore.
Schr C. Harrison, Capt. Simmonson, Montague, 3,500 railroad ties.
Schr Merrimac, Capt. Edson, Escanaba, 1,700 tons ore.

CLEARANCES.

The foregoing vessels, all light.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Its Departure from Yankton for the Purpose of Negotiating the Purchase of the Big Sioux Reservation in Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 16.—The commission provided for at the last session of Congress to negotiate with the various tribes of Sioux Indians for opening to settlement a portion of the Big Sioux reservation left Yankton this morning for the Indian country. The commission consists of Newton Edmunds of Yankton, ex-Governor of Dakota, and of great experience in treating with Indians; Peter Shannon, for nine years Chief-Justice of Dakota and the leading lawyer of Dakota; and James H. Teller, of Cleveland, O., and brother of Secretary Teller. They are accompanied by the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, the best Sioux interpreter living. The commission will visit the different agencies in Southwest Dakota, return here, and thence to the up-river agencies, with a fair prospect of visiting every post twice. The work they have in hand is of the greatest importance to Dakota, and especially to the Black Hills. The reservation is about 30,000 square miles in extent, about the size of Indiana, and is occupied here and there by about 25,000 Indians. It is hoped the redskins will sell the greater part of this immense country and consent to take land in severalty, with provision for building houses and gradually adopting civilized modes of living. The mission of these gentlemen is a difficult one, as the Indians part with their land reluctantly; but game is getting scarcer every year, and in consequence the dependence of the Indians will cause them to see the necessity of making additional bargains with the "Great Father." With the larger part of their country thrown open there will be more land for settlement, but at least one of the great railroads will extend its lines to the Black Hills. This will cause such a boom as the hills have not experienced since the first rush in that direction. They have about 17,000 people there, and all goods must be hauled nearly 200 miles across an uninhabited country. The report of the commisson will be passed by both Houses of Congress, and it is hoped the matter can be brought up before that body next winter.

SCARLET-FEVER.

Thirteen Hundred School Children in Cincinnati Exposed to the Scourge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—Much alarm was created among people in the western part of the city who have children attending the Eighth District School by the discovery that a child of the janitor, who lives in the school building, had died of a malignant type of scarlet-fever. About 1,300 children from 6 to 12 years of age attend school in that building, and it was feared that they had all been exposed to the much-dreaded disease. The Health Officer was notified, and he immediately visited the building and fumigated the rooms which are occupied by the janitor's family. The children carried the story to their parents, who in many instances were immediately seized with the gravest apprehensions. The School Trustees and teachers were severely criticised for permitting the janitor to live in the building, and still more for allowing the entire 1,300 pupils to be exposed to a contagious disease. In excuse for this, ignorance was pleaded of the nature of the malady which afflicted the janitor's children, a second one of whom it appears is down with the fever, and has been sent to the city hospital. A large number of the pupils did not return to school this afternoon. The Health Officer is positive that no further danger exists, and he is in doubt whether disease could be readily communicated from the janitor's rooms, which are in the basement, to the school-rooms on the upper floors.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, made expressly for this class. 25c.

GRAVEYARD PENSIONERS.

Arrest of Gen. Thomas Reynolds, of Madison, Wis., Charged with Defrauding the Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—A great sensation was occasioned here this afternoon by the arrest of Gen. Thomas Reynolds by United States Marshal Oakley on the complaint of Lucien H. Richardson, special examiner of the Pension Bureau, who charges Gen. Reynolds with forging pension vouchers and appropriating to himself pension money mailed to persons who have been dead for many years. Gen. Reynolds was United States Pension Agent at Madison during the eleven years ending July 1, 1877, when this district was consolidated with the Milwaukee district, with Edward Ferguson in charge. Betsy Sanderson, of McFarland, Dane County; Bridget Pitts, of Union, Rock County; Emelie Kroscher, of Sauk City, Sauk County; Catharine Nolan, of Avoca, Iowa County; Elizabeth Armstrong, of Richwood, Richland County; Nancy Long, of Montrose, Dane County; and Lucy Sanders, of Paoli, Dane County, were old women and mothers of soldiers who were killed in the late Rebellion. They were allowed the usual pension of dependent mothers—$24 per quarter. They drew these pensions regularly until their death, which in the case of Betsy Sanderson occurred in March, 1875, and in the other cases during that or the following year, while Gen. Reynolds was Pension Agent. Instead of notifying the Government of the demise of these women, whose pensions lawfully expired with their deaths, and taking their names from the rolls, it is charged that Reynolds continued to send on vouchers with the forged signatures of the pensioners, and of the necessary witnesses, with his own jurat as notary public, had the mail of these deceased pensioners placed in his own post-office box, took the checks sent on, indorsed them with the forged names of the dead women, and cashed them for his own benefit. This thing has been practiced regularly by him each quarter, the complaint alleges. For a period extending from five to seven years and a half the Government has been thus defrauded, it is alleged, out of about $1,000 per year, and there is no telling when it would have stopped had not the Government in August last obtained wind of the death of Betsy Sanderson, and set Agent Richardson to work, who soon developed seven cases for which he says he has legal proof which admits of no question whatever, while he avers that further examination of the pension rolls at Milwaukee will very likely develop more crookedness on Gen. Reynolds' part. It is evident that Reynolds has no accomplice. A careful examination of all the vouchers shows that the signatures of the pensioners, of the witnesses, and of Reynolds himself as notary public, are in one handwriting, with but little attempt at variation. The merest novice in penmanship would detect the forgery, but the fact that during each quarter over 13,000 pensions are paid in the Milwaukee office, and that the work is done in one week, would explain the reason of the superficial examination of the vouchers. The high character of Gen. Reynolds, and the fact that he was the former Pension Agent, did much to gain for his vouchers a implicit trust. It being proven—and of this there appears to be no reasonable doubt—that the pensioners have been dead many years, that they died during Reynolds' term of office, that they being dead their signatures on documents dated as late as last month must be forgeries, that the alleged witnesses are unknown and do not exist, that Reynolds has had the mail matter sent to these graveyard pensioners placed in the post-office box on the pretext that they were his neighbors in his suburbs, and that some of them were his servants, and he regularly cashed their pension checks in this city, indorsed with their names, there certainly appears to be no doubt that Reynolds will be elected to a term in the penitentiary. Richardson says that his proof is perfect in every particular. The General will be examined a week from today, and meanwhile he is out on $1,000 bail, which the Government officer objects to as being ridiculously small and will endeavor to have increased. Gen. Reynolds has very little to say about the matter, except to claim that he is very much astonished, and that he believes it a device of his political enemies. Gen. Reynolds is 70 years old and a native of Ireland, but has lived in Wisconsin for about thirty-five years. He was Colonel of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea, being afterwards wounded at Bald Hill, Tenn. He was for eleven years United States Pension Agent, and is now Quartermaster-General of the State militia. He is a very warm personal friend of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and the former is always Reynolds' guest at his suburban home when in Madison, while the two families frequently visit back and forth. The affair creates much excitement here, and is a shock to the entire community.

TAXATION.

A Substantial Reduction in the Rate in the State of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—In pursuance of law, Auditor Swigert today certified to the County Clerks of the State the rates of State tax for extension against the equalized assessment of all property in each county for the year 1882. These rates are computed by ascertaining the amount of revenue required to be raised during the year and the rate which will produce that amount upon the equalized valuation of the property of the State. For this year the rates are as follows: For general State purposes, two and one-tenth mills on each dollar, or 21 cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property; for school purposes, one and four-tenths mills on each dollar, or 14 cents on each $100; for State military fund, one tenth of one mill on each dollar, or one cent on each $100. These rates aggregate three and six-tenths mills on each dollar, or 36 cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property. Last year the total rate was 48 cents on the $100, divided as follows: General State purposes, 35 cents; State school purposes, 12 cents; State military fund, one cent. This year the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State is substantially the same as it was last year, and yet there has been the very substantial reduction of 12 cents made on the rate of last year, a reduction amounting to one-fourth of the rate for 1881. So large a reduction in the rate of State taxes will be hailed with general satisfaction by the people of the State.

A LOVER'S DEATH.

He Was Accidentally Shot by His Own Revolver, and Died in His Sweetheart's Arms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRISTOL, Va., Oct. 16.—John Burns, of Scott County, while slightly under the influence of liquor, this evening went to visit a lady of whom he was enamored. He had in his upper vest pocket a revolver. The lady, it is understood, let her handkerchief drop upon the floor, when Burns, wishing to do the gallant thing, hastily arose and stooped to pick it up. As he did so the pistol fell from his pocket, and, striking the floor, exploded, the ball hitting him just above the right nipple, and, passing in the region of the heart, inflicted a wound from which he died in a few minutes. The scene was heartrending. The lady, Miss Rebecca Turner, hastily raised the bleeding body of her lover to a sofa and started to run for a physician, but he called her back, saying he was conscious he could live but a few minutes. He asked her to put her arm around his neck. The weeping woman did it, and the poor fellow then breatheed his last in his sweetheart's arms, and told her that was the way he had wanted to die. When members of her family came in the room afterwards they found Burns dead on the sofa and Miss Turner lying in a swoon over his body, her hair and face bathed in the blood which flowed from his wounds.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The best and cheapest hair dressing.

It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and best.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

HATCH ON VANDERBILT.

The Cattle Rancher Goes for the Scalp of the Great Monopolist.

The "Public Be D—d," Says Bill—"You'll be damned," Says Rufus—Other People's Money—How Vanderbilt Accumulates "His'n."

New York Hour, Sept. 16.

The man of whom his own father, "the old Commodore," once said, "William always was a fool," has been interviewed in Chicago. We all know that, as a rule, people speak lightly and distrustfully of newspaper interviews. They pretend to say that the interviewer is untrustworthy and that he is overfond of sensation. But if this Chicago interview proves anything, it proves that Commodore Vanderbilt knew what he was talking about. The talk with "Sweet William" took place on Sunday. It was "the day of rest," and he took the opportunity to damn all the rest of the world, roundly and soundly. He was speeding away to the West on a pleasure trip, with some friends, and under the influence of "the sacred Sabbath calm" he decided, before he got beyond the range of the telegraph and the printing-press, to leave his benediction with the world. So he mildly turned, and looking over his shoulder said,

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED!"

The reporter says William only used the phrase once. But it echoes with brutal insolence from behind every sentence he uttered. His opinion was asked about the new "Nickel-Plated" Railway. He laughed and pursed up his fat, sensual under lip, and said it was "no good," it was a badly built, break-neck road, and "The Nickel-Plate be damned."

Was the Nickel-Plated to have the right to enter the new Michigan Central and Illinois Central depot in Chicago? He bunched himself up indignantly, and said: "O no, not much; no rival of mine can come into any depot of mine; my depots are not built to oblige my competitors." "My rivals be damned!"

"But," the reporter asked, "when the new road gets to work do you think rates will be cut?" "O, no, I think it will be taken into what they call the 'pool.' What percentage they will get I don't know, but it will be all they ought to get."

"CUT-RATES BE DAMNED!"

"Are railroad securities looked on with as much favor as ever by the public?" "They are—at least on railroads that are well managed. I make it a point to manage my roads for the best interests of the stockholders." "All other stockholders be damned."

"Does your limited express train pay?" "No, not a bit of it. I run it only because the Pennsylvania Railroad keeps its limited running; they compel me to do it in competition." "The Pennsylvania Railroad be damned!"

"But don't you run it in some measure to benefit the public?" "The public be damned!" "What does the public care for the railroads, only to get as much as possible out of them. I don't take any stock in this nonsense about working for anybody's good but our own—for we don't."

"What do you think of the anti-monopoly movement?" "It is inspired by a set of fools and blackmailers. When I want to buy up any politicians I always find anti-monopolists ready to purchase. They don't come so high."

"ANTI-MONOPOLISTS AND ALL OTHER POLITICIANS BE DAMNED."

When asked if there was any ground for the complaints of some of his railroad employés, that they are not well paid, he answered, "There's always a lot of fellows who are spending their money in riotous living who are ready to complain about everything." "My employés be damned."

When the reporter asked his views on Railroad Commissioners, the despot answered, "They usually have to be bought up, whenever legislation favorable to the road is needed; they are usually ignorant persons." "The Railroad Commissioners be damned."

Now, the inquiry must arise in every man's mind, who is it that is to be damned? The answer is apparent; that everything is to be damned which opposes, or in fact, does not serve, this man's private interests. But who is this man who so defiantly hurls his anathema maranatha from his half-palsied tongue, as if to blight the land with his curse? His father said he "always was a fool." When that father was dying, death had a sharper pang to him because he was leaving